THE EMPRESS EXPRESS

VOLUME XIX. NO. 12 EMPRESS, ALTA. THURSDAY, Aug. 20th, 1931 Price: $2.00 Per Year.

United Church

Sunday School, 10 30 a.m.
Public worship, 11.30 a.m.
Church services will be held at—
Leland, 3 p.m.
Social Plains, 7.30 p.m.

We invite you to come and worship with us.

Rev. Geo. A. Shields,
Minister.

Gas-Electric Self-Propelling Car Trains

Winnipeg, Aug. 6.—The first of two gas-electric self-propelling cars to be used on the Company's Western lines has arrived in Winnipeg and was placed on exhibit today in the C.P.R. depot terminals here. Within a few days the new electro-motive car will go into operation on the Arborg, Man., subdivision, it was stated today by the general manager, W. M. Neal.

Capable of handling two or three trailers, the car, built on the most modern plan, will accommodate 56 passengers and make a speed of 40 miles per hour at full power development, equipped with an engine room and space for baggage it requires in operation a locomotive engineer as operator, a train conductor to look after transportation train orders and flagging, and a baggageman to have charge of express and baggage. Its adaptability to short runs on the prairie is assured by success already experienced in the use of similar cars in various sections of Ontario.

A second car of the same type is expected to arrive shortly for use on the Weyburn and Assiniboia sub-division in Southern Saskatchewan.

A. Hankin and Mrs. E S Sexton, made a trip by car, to Calgary, on Sunday, returning on Tuesday.

Rev and Mrs. G. A. Shields have returned from their holiday vacation.

Discover Unknown Species of Dinosaur

Once again the Drumheller bad lands have released another secret of past ages when the country was a humid swamp through which roamed terrifying monsters. Embedded in solid rock, with but a fraction of bone disclosed, a species of carnivorous dinosaur has been discovered by Professor Levy Sternberg and two assistants who are prospecting near the the Bleriot ferry for the University of Toronto.

This prehistoric mammal, is, according to Mr. Sternberg, a type hitherto unknown, and should prove of value to scientists who are seeking to build up the true history of the world as it existed millions of years ago. The specimen is now encased in protective material and will be shipped to Toronto where it will be classified and prepared for its place in the new one million dollar wing of the University Museum on Bloor street.

The skeleton which has been excavated from one of the richest dinosaur pockets on the North American continent, is about six feet in length, and was discovered after a few weeks prospecting about three miles north of the ferry where Professor Sternberg's camp is located . . .—Drumheller Mail.

Miss Betty Duff has returned to her school duties, south of Hanna.

Cream Market Report

For the week ending August 8th, 1931, the following prices were paid by creameries per pound of butterfat, in the several grades of cream, and at the points shown:

Edmonton, Special, 18c ; No. 1, 16c.; No. 2, 13c.

Calgary Creameries, special grade, 17c., No. 1, 16c., No. 2, 12c

Minimum: Special grade, 16c., No. 1, 14c., No. 2, 11c., off grade 6c.

Eighth Fortnightly Govt. Crop Report

Issued by Dept. of Agriculture,
Edmonton, August 6, 1931

Rains have occurred in the north central and extreme southern part of Alberta during the past week. From Calgary to Macleod and in the East central part of the Province dry weather continues and crops are suffering severely. In the north central area rains were very heavy, totalling three inches of precipitation at some points. This excessive moisture has caused considerable lodging of grain and will tend to delay ripening. Extensive hail damage is reported at a number of points, and freezing temperatures were reached at a few points in the Peace River district.

Cutting of wheat is in progress in the southern part of the Province, and barley cutting has commenced. If favored with dry weather, cutting will be general throughout the Province within the next ten or twelve days.

No damage from serious insect or plant disease is reported.

Haying has been at a standstill in a large part of the Province during the past fortnight owing to the continued wet weather and many fields of Sweet Clover and other kinds of hay have deteriorated in quality. A period of dry, warm weather is urgently needed both for haying and hastening maturity of grain crops

Pastures outside of the dry area are in excellent condition.

Potatoes and other special crops give promise of satisfactory yields.

Castle Coombe

United Church services will be held Aug. 23, at—
Wainfleet at 11 a.m.
Mayfield at 3 p.m.

Sunday School will follow church service:

D. B. Tupper,
Student-in-charge.

Eastend Find Financing Of Town Difficult

At their July meeting the Town Council passed a resolution urging the School Board to consider a further reduction in teachers' salaries, owing to the difficulty experienced in financing the school through local taxation. The Board reply, according to the Secretary, was to the effect that they would consider this when the Town Council had made a similar cut in the salaries of town employees. At the meeting on Monday night the employees accepted a cut of 20 per cent. for the balance of the year, and the School Board is being notified of this action.—Eastend Enterprize.

Frank Sibley, returned from his holiday vacation, this week

Round-up Horse Sale Went Well

The sale of Round-up Horses held on Friday last, at the Shannon farm, attracted a good number of buyers. There were a good many from the Fusilier district. Prices averaged good and fully up to expectations. D Lush cried the sale.

Preserving Tomato Juice in the Home

And It's Food Value

Tomato juice is among the most health-giving drinks that a housewife can prepare from raw fruits or vegetables for her family. Although it is not rich in actual energy-producing constituents, it contains such high proportions of vitamins A, B and C, and minerals, particularly iron, that it assists materially in the assimilation of the heavier foods. Mineral acids, particularly citric, which assist in the digestion processes, are also present. Research work on vitamins carried on by various institutions has shown that vitamin A increases resistance to colds, sinus trouble, pneumonia and other infection, and promotes normal development of children. Vitamin B is generally promotive of health and is an aid to keeping the appetite keen. Vitamin C is a factor in the growth of children and a preventitive of many diseases. An abundance of vitamin C in the diet helps to overcome irritable and restless tendencies.

Mrs. Alice Chapman Has Passed On

The death occurred on Tuesday, August 18th, of Mrs. Alice Chapman, mother of John and Alfred Chapman. Deceased whose age was 82 years and 6 months, has been ailing for some time, and the end was not unexpected. She was a widow, and had been in this country 19 years and lived with her son, John, on the farm. She was born at Tiverton, England. She was much esteemed and respected, and her demise will be deplored by all who knew her. The funeral service was held today at Mayfield, D. B Tupper, student in theology of the United Church, officiating. Interment took place in the Mayfield cemetery.

In sections where tomatoes are grown, tomato juice can be made in the home and is a great deal cheaper than its equivalent in orange and other citrus juices. Probably more Canadian diets are lacking in vitamin C than any other one constituent, and tomatoes which are our most economical source should be more widely used for supplying this constituent.

Choice of Fruits.—Pick thoroughly vine-ripened fruit. Green portions import bitter, undesirable flavors. Artificially ripened fruit is not as rich in vitamins as that ripened naturally.

Preparation.—Stem and core the tomatoes. Slightly pulp with a potato masher and place on the stove in a covered kettle. Heat almost to boiling. It is wise to put as much fruit in the kettle at the commencement of this step as possible in order to exclude the air which slowly destroys the vitamins by oxidization.

Extraction.—After the pulp has reached the desired temperature it is ready to be passed through a sieve to remove the skins and seeds. At this point the necessity of haste cannot be over emphasized as the juice will lose much of its nutritive value if exposed to the air for more than a few minutes.

Bottling.—Return the extracted juice to the kettle and bring just to boiling. At the same time have enough sealers or small pop bottles being kept hot in the oven. Fill these bottles with juice, seal and place in boiling water. Remember to fill the bottles well up into the neck and to keep the juice hot. A cook of 2 minutes in boiling water is sufficient

(cont. on back page.)

Anglican Church

Sunday, August 23, Trinity XII.

Holy Communion, All Saints', Oyen, 11 a.m.
Evensong, Cavendish, 3 p.m.
Evensong, Sibbald, 3 15 p.m.
Evensong, St. Mary the Virgin, Empress, 7 30 p.m.
Evensong, St. Augustine, Alsask, 7.30 p.m:

Rev. C. M. K. Parsons, L.Th.,
Priest-in-Charge.

Alexander Patterson,
Student.

Siam's Rulers Visit Canada


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The beautiful Wat Po temple, at Bangkok, capital of Siam, gives a splendid example of the country's architecture. Inset: Their Majesties King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambai Barni, landing from the Canadian Government steamer "Lady Grey", at Montreal, where they were accorded an enthusiastic welcome.

Canada's most illustrious guests for the present week are undoubtedly Their Majesties the King and Queen of Siam, who, with a party of relatives, officials and servants from their own land, are at present making their way across this country and missing few if any of the sights that should be seen by the intelligent tourist in our midst.

His Majesty King Prajadhipok, pronounced Pra-cha-ti-pok, with the accent on the second syllable, is the descendant of Buddha, and holder of half a dozen stirring Oriental titles, and furthermore, the unquestioned master of the destinies of ten million people.

Naturally, then, one looks toward seeing him with keen interest, and all unprepared for the shock when a well-groomed gentleman steps from his train and with smiling courtesy and in English speech quite undistinguishable from that spoken by cultured Canadians greets those who await him. Later we understand it. An Oxford education and a term or two at a French military school as well as visits of study to the United States and other occidental countries have had their effect upon a naturally active mind of an outstandingly intelligent nature.

Siam is fortunate in her King. Under his enlightened guidance she is moving slowly out of Oriental mediaevalism into such modernism as is good for the country's welfare and happiness, not by revolution or by sudden drastic sway of long-tried things that have proved their [illegible], but by the gradual [illegible] of the things that [illegible] the modern. This ruler [illegible] takes his kingship seriously. You see it in his every move, in his grave, thoughtful air, and in the serious respectful manner in which the members of his suite approach him. More than all it is seen in what he has done for Siam. Of his Queen, Rambai Barni, columns might be written. Her charm of manner and captivating smile have captured all who have met her ever since she first set foot on Canadian soil at Quebec. As modern as her husband, and speaking as excellent English, as indeed do all sixteen members of their suite, Her Majesty seems to enjoy every moment of her stay in Canada.

It is astonishing how interested the party are in Canadian history and historic scenes. When at Quebec the battlefields of the Plains of Abraham were gone over most carefully and every interesting relic in and about the city was duly visited. The party occupied a [illegible] corner floor in the tower of the Chateau Frontenac from where they had a view of the whole theatre of [illegible] Majesty [illegible] He was here six years ago on his way to Europe and he already knew something of our history. In that fact lies the explanation of the exceedingly interesting statement he issued to the people of Canada upon his arrival at Quebec. It was as follows:

> "In landing upon this continent in British Columbia last April I expressed the hope that I might have an opportunity of seeing more of this great and growing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. That hope is about to be realized. We shall remain for a time here in 'Old Canada' where the sturdy characteristics of French and British forbears have blended in a culture as admirable as it is unique. After meeting officials of the Government, and visiting the Capital of the Dominion, we shall travel west through Canada, remaining for a time in the Canadian Rockies before embarking at Vancouver. I look forward to the opportunity of seeing at closer range the people and the institutions of this nation whose vigor and [illegible]siveness are so happily [illegible]".

A Test Of The Truly Great

A remark recently made by a very famous Canadian deserves to be recorded, repeated and memorized. It deserves front page space in every newspaper. It might well find a place in our school text books. It is a worthy subject not merely for this editorial, but for many such articles.

Colonel W. A. Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., Canada's great ace and the Empire's most distinguished and greatest fighting airman in the Great War, a man who, because it was necessary to do, took more and greater risks in the discharge of his duties than probably any other living man, when about to make a flight the other day, was seen carefully examining every part of the machine in which he was about to embark. He thoroughly inspected and tested the wires, rigging, wings and tail parts of his machine and listened attentively to the hum of his motor.

Somebody standing by twitted this world renowned airman on his excessive caution in inspection. It is his reply that deserves to be inscribed everywhere. He said:

"I'm not fussy about being the world's smartest pilot—I just want to be the oldest one."

Unfortunately, many people harbor the delusion that to be careful, to refuse to take unnecessary risks, to insist that everything has been done that can and should be done to eliminate or reduce danger, is to display a sort of cowardice; that, in fact, there is something fine and brave in showing a disregard of all caution. Rather, they are fools.

No person will ever accuse Colonel Bishop of cowardice, of a lack of bravery, or of an unwillingness to take risks when risks are necessary and inseparable from the doing of one's work. In the answer he made, quoted above, he revealed, not a small, timid soul, but a truly great man.

How much less sorrow and tragedy there would be in this world if only everybody would emulate Canada's great air-pilot!

If, for example, motorists who throng the highways by the million were actuated by Colonel Bishop's ambition, not to be the fastest driver in the world, but the oldest one; if the canoeist, and the yachtsman, and the motorboat owner were not so anxious to be known as the most spectacular water men, but as the oldest in the game; if swimmers were not quite so keen to establish new high records for distance from shore, but rather to establish reputations as being the oldest known swimmers.

The slogan "Safety First" which we heard so frequently a few years ago, and, unfortunately, less frequently today, is a good slogan. It is short, pointed, and unquestionably wise. But, alas, too many people in a spirit of wild adventure, bravado, in a desire to be, as they think, smart, and show off, place everything else first and act as if their life motto was "Safety Last." Again, we say, they are not smart, they are not brave, they assuredly cannot be classified as great. They are merely fools.

All over the country now at level highway crossings of railways there have been erected signs bearing the single word "Stop." The law says that such signs mean exactly what they say,—that upon reaching that point all traffic shall stop. Then, if all is clear and safe, go ahead. "Stop" signs are nothing but silent policemen, but the law says their order must be obeyed just as if a living police officer stood there and raised his hand. Of course, police officers could be stationed at all such points to enforce the law, but the expense, which the taxpayers would have to pay, would be enormous. Yet, because Governments and railways seek to save the taxpayers money and erect inexpensive signs, the average man, and woman, ignores and defies the law enacted in their own interests, and speeds right on, all too frequently to their death or serious injury. Unlike Colonel Bishop, they do not desire old age, or at least are not big enough, great enough, brave enough, yes, loyal enough to the laws of their country, to exercise caution.

Such people are fussy to be known as "smart." That is all. They flatter themselves they are adults, grown-ups, but they are woefully mistaken for they are still but children in the kindergarten of life. It is possible, even probable, they will never grow up, but through their foolhardiness and imbecility end their careers before life is really begun. Certainly they will never be great.

An Inland Waterway

Canada Is Blessed With One Of Greatest In World

To the average individual taking a trip across the ocean is a major event. It is regarded as quite a sea voyage occupying the greater part of an entire week.

From Halifax to Liverpool the distance is given as 2,485 miles.

Perhaps few people have ever stopped to consider that if a vessel entering the Straits of Belle Isle, could proceed up the improved and deepened St. Lawrence then through the Great Lakes to Duluth, it would travel 2,389 miles, only 146 miles less than the distance across the ocean.

In making that trip a boat would have to pass through the Welland Canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, because there is a drop there of 396 feet caused by the rapids and falls in Niagara River.

It would do the Canadian people no harm at times to recall that we are living in a large country blessed with one of the greatest inland waterways in the world.

"But, madam, you have no claim. Your husband did not insure his life; he took out a policy against fire."

"That's what I claim. He has been cremated."

For Aeroplane Safety

Exhaust Heat From Engine Warms Wings and Melts Ice

Dr. Merit Scott, Cornell physicist, has discovered that enough heat is dissipated by aeroplane engines to warm the wings and prevent perils of ice formation.

In a refrigerating wind tunnel Dr. Scott drove glaze, sleet and sub-cooled water particles against small model 'plane wings. In these wings, along the leading edges, were pipes carrying hot air, equivalent to the exhaust gases from an aviation engine. The pipes kept the surface of the leading edges above freezing and formed a heat cushion between the wing surface and the freezing water particles.

"Are you going to my sister's birthday party?"

"Which is it?"

"Twentieth."

"I was there four years ago."

Recognized as a leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

China is the oldest country in the world with a continuous history, the earliest records going back about 5,000 years.

New Flying Boat Carries Forty People

Biggest Commercial Craft To Be Tested On Ocean Run

A new 40-passenger flying boat, the largest commercial 'plane ever built, will take the air in Connecticut and so another great stride will be taken toward the nearing day of regular trans-Atlantic air travel.

The 'plane is to go into the Caribbean service of the Pan-American airways, which is the testing ground for commercial trans-Atlantic flights. It will fly between Miami and Baranquilla, Colombia, a distance of 1,350 miles, only 50 of which is over land. Almost all the way the pilot is out of sight of land.

The new giant flying boat, and a sister ship already begun, are constructed with an eye directly on Atlantic flying. They are built with a range of 1,000 miles, which easily can be extended by sacrificing a small portion of the passenger space. And they are equipped as luxuriously as any ocean liner with a view to the comfort of passengers. Not only are the cabins constructed to withstand the buffeting of high seas in case of forced landings in the ocean, but arrangements have even been made to sail them along the surface.

Each of the four great engines has a canvas cover removed during flight and these can be quickly attached between the top of the cabin and the under side of the wing so that joined together they form a broad sail. As in the water the rear of the ship rises like a boat's prow, the 'planes would be sailed backward.

Fog Feared At Sea

Ceaseless Vigil Kept and Horn Sounded Every Ten Minutes

Recent foggy conditions on the Atlantic have harassed ships' masters as well as passengers. Perhaps there is nothing more feared at sea than heavy fog and during such periods the captains of all vessels and particularly passenger ships practically live on the bridge keeping a ceaseless vigil as long as it is humanly possible to keep awake. On a returning ship a few days ago, one captain actually remained on the bridge 50 hours without sleep owing to the heavy fog. The fog horn is sounded during such conditions once every two minutes and the time between the blasts is lengthened as the fog gets lighter. To get a correct idea of what fog may produce in the way of noise on board, one passenger vessel recently sounded its fog horn 7,430 times during one voyage from New York to England.

Postal Clerks Have Troubles

Return Of Three-Cent Postage Creates New Problem

Employees in the postoffice at St. Thomas, Ontario, encountered a new problem arising from the return of three-cent postage in letters posted, each carrying a two-cent stamp and one-half of another two-cent stamp. The senders evidently were under the impression that a two-cent stamp, torn in two was equal to a one-cent stamp. One stamp was carefully cut in two. The letters were sent to the addresses with two cents postage due on each, as a torn stamp is a mutilated stamp, according to the postal laws, and cannot be accepted for postage.

Sores Flee Before It.—There are many who have been afflicted with sores and have driven them away with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. All similarly troubled should lose no time in applying Dr.'s splendid remedy, as there is nothing like it to be had. It is cheap, but its power is in no way expressed by its low price.

Saskatchewan Butter

Production of creamery butter in the Province of Saskatchewan in the first six months of 1931 increased by 46 per cent. compared with the corresponding period in 1930. From January 1st to June 30th this year, the total output was 8,632,552 pounds, an increase of 2,711,238 pounds over the first six months of last year. In June, 1931, the total production was 2,484,733 pounds compared with 2,203,835 pounds in June last year.

Reason For Asking

"What time does the next train come in?" asked Edward, age six, of the old rural station agent.

"Why, you little rascal, I've told you five times that it comes in at 4:44."

"I know it," replied Edward, "but I like to see your whiskers wobble when you say '4:44'."

A Louisiana biologist says that muskrats keep any wound clean by constant licking, and if the flesh becomes infected they do not hesitate to gnaw it away.

Humming birds prefer red to any other colour in flowers.

W. N. U. 1901

Canada Ranks High In Engineering Work

Building Of Welland Canal Praised By London (England) Publication

Our United States neighbours have such a propensity for claiming the biggest and best of everything, it may not be out of place to reproduce a statement from Engineering of London, England, which has just included a series of illustrated articles on the new Welland Ship Canal. Says Engineering:

"As we have stated the canal is, in many respects, comparable with the Panama Canal, and in respect of the height of lift of the locks, it is absolutely unique in the world. It is also unique in that it is crossed by 21 bridges. The undertaking as a whole is very much the largest single engineering work carried through in British Empire for many years at least, and as such we have felt it deserving of exceptional treatment.

There are Canadians with an inferiority complex who seem to think that we can do nothing as great or as mighty as our enterprising cousins to the south. The truth is that in the field of engineering this country's achievements rank not merely with those of the Republic, but are equal to the best that has been done by any country on earth.—Ottawa Journal.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

SPICED PLUMS

4 quarts plums.
1 pint vinegar.
3 pounds sugar.
1 tablespoon each of cloves, cinnamon, allspice.

Wash the plums, dry them and place them in a stone jar. Boil the vinegar, sugar and spices together for ten minutes and pour this hot syrup over the plums. Cover the jar and let it stand overnight. Drain off the liquid and heat it. When it is boiling add the plums and cook them until they are clear but not until they begin to break. Pack them in clean hot jars and pour the pickling syrup over them. Seal. The plums should not lose their colour and should remain firm and plump in appearance.

CELESTIAL ALMOND CAKES

½ cup blanched almonds.
¼ cup butter.
¼ cup sugar.
1 egg.
1 cup rice flour.
½ teaspoon almond extract.

Halve the almonds and cut them in strips. Cream the butter. Add sugar gradually. Add the well-beaten egg, flour and flavouring. Roll out thin. Cut with a cookie cutter. Place on a well-buttered baking sheet. Cover tops of cake with the almond strips. Bake until a very light brown.

Persian Balm creates and preserves lovely and youthful complexions. Tones and stimulates the skin. Fragrant as a flower. Cool as morning dew. Swiftly absorbed by the tissues, making the skin wonderfully soft, textured. Unrivalled as an aid to feminine elegance. Delightful to use. Imparts additional charm to the daintiest of women. Persian Balm is the one toilet requisite for the exacting woman. Peerless as a beautifier.

Thrill For Tourist

Wonderful Motor Drive Through the Yoho Valley In British Columbia

Tourists who like a real thrill, that is perfectly safe, through a setting of incomparable beauty and grandeur, should take a motor drive through the Yoho Valley in Yoho National Park, British Columbia. This valley is fourteen miles long and more than one mile deep, walled in by almost perpendicular mountains covered with primeval forest. Six waterfalls leap down the mountain side within a distance of ten miles, some of them ending in a cataract of spray. The most spectacular of all is Takakkaw, which in three different drops falls to the floor of the valley 1,650 feet from its crest above.

There are several other spectacular drives in the other national parks of Canada in the Canadian Rockies, notably from Banff to Lake Louise or vice versa, through wide stretches of Jasper National Park, and at Waterton Lakes Park.

Canada Post Offices

Canada has 12,427 post offices, an increase of 18 since last year, and of 180 since 1922, according to Hon. Arthur Sauve, Postmaster-General. Rural mail carriers throughout the country number 4,256.

Heal your horse while it works. Apply Douglas' Egyptian Liniment to sore necks and galls. A sure, speedy treatment.

A carpenter says he believes that in the next world he will work up to something higher. He's hoping for a different plane.

Plan Highway Construction

Would Use Relief Money To Build Four Roads In Manitoba

Permission to commence construction of four roads will be asked by the Manitoba Government when the unemployment relief money has been voted by the House of Commons. Under the Federal unemployment relief scheme the Provincial Government intends to build its part of the trans-Canada Highway, The Pas Highway, and the Pine Falls and Clear Lake roads.

Hon. W. R. Clubb, Provincial Minister of Public Works, requested that his Government be allowed to proceed with these roads, but Hon. Gideon Robertson, Federal Minister of Labor, said no consent can be given until necessary legislation is passed. Mr. Clubb wished that the Province be permitted to proceed on all undertakings in the cost of which the Dominion Government participated last winter, on the understanding that the new agreement between the provinces and the Dominion be made retroactive, but this was declined.

Would Create Problem

Sir Arthur Keith Says All Races Should Intermarry

Professor Sir Arthur Keith may know a lot about nature; but he doesn't know anything about human nature, and when he says that all the races—white, yellow, mauve and black—should intermarry, he is talking through his academic hat.

No doubt there is a Yellow Peril and a Black Problem, and so on. But those problems are nothing to the problems of the half-breeds. Whites of all nations may safely inter-marry, but the mixture of colors is wrong.

Besides we want to keep the different flavors. Each race has something to say which can't be said in Esperanto.

Canada May Grow Prunes

The interesting prospect that Canadian production will soon be able to supply the entire demand for prunes in Canada is observed from the annual report for 1930 of the Dominion Experimental Station at Sidney, B.C. Following experiments which have been carried on for some time, it is believed prunes may be grown to perfection on Vancouver Island.

Marriage Of Defectives

The board of control, official authority dealing with lunacy and mental deficiency in Great Britain, has recommended in its annual report that marriage of defectives should be made illegal. The report considers, however, that legalized sterilization of defectives is not justified by present knowledge.

Miles Above the Earth

Scientists Know Very Little About Conditions Beyond the Stratosphere

The stratosphere is a rarefied layer, presumably 20 miles deep, encountered about eight miles above the earth's surface. The temperature is curiously stationary; about—75 degrees Fahrenheit. About 40 miles beyond the stratosphere is the mysterious Heaviside Layer of ionized gases, from which radio waves "bounce" like light rays from a mirror.

Data about the stratosphere has long been gathered by instruments borne in rockets and unmanned balloons (small balloons have gone to 100,000 feet) but the sum total of knowledge is not great.

It is known that no clouds or rain occur in the belt. There is a notion that the prevailing wind is easterly, counter to the earth's movement; but Professor Piccard calls that "a lot of bosh." Also it was supposed that the stratosphere visitor in daytime would see stars shine in a purple sky. Piccard's sky was deep, dark blue but starless.—New York Times.

A weather forecaster says that it is difficult to forecast fog because of the small changes that produce it.

Government To Secure Proper Control For The Beauharnois Project

Ottawa, Ont.—The Dominion Government will seek to secure proper control and management for the Beauharnois Power Company and protect the bona fide investors in that project. The powers conferred upon the Government under the bill which declared the navigation end of the project to be for the general advantage of Canada, is expected to enable the cabinet to exercise pressure in this connection.

Premier R. B. Bennett made a very important statement in the House of Commons Saturday night, August 1, as to the attitude of the ministry regarding the future of the enterprise. The Government, by every means in its power, will endeavour to ensure the continuance of the undertaking.

The Prime Minister made it clear, however, that neither the Government nor parliament had any power to set aside the corporate rates of the Beauharnois Company created by the Quebec legislature, nor deprive its shareholders of the shares they own.

The two Beauharnois bills—the one dealing with authority to take over the navigation phase of the project and the other to provide statutory authority to divert the water from the St. Lawrence into the canal, passed the House unanimously Saturday night, August 1. Some minor amendments were carried to make them more explicit. Hon. C. H. Cahan explained that the bills had been framed in consultation with counsel for the Quebec Provincial Government and these changes were chiefly precautions Quebec suggested.

The bills were satisfactory to the Province of Quebec, and do not affect its rights in any way. The question as to the relative rights of the Province of Quebec and the Dominion in respect to the water powers created by the canal will be submitted to the courts as soon as possible. This will give the courts a specific case to decide upon.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice, made a lengthy speech in which he declared the water powers at Beauharnois belonged to Quebec in the same way as Niagara belonged to Ontario. Quebec did not interfere with Ontario when that province was deciding that it should develop Niagara power by public ownership. Mr. Lapointe agreed with an interjection from Hon. H. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, that no one on the Conservative side had ever questioned Quebec's rights.

The approaching provincial election in Quebec was declared by Hon. Maurice Dupre, Solicitor-General, to be the reasons for Mr. Lapointe's speech in defence of the rights of that province. The former Minister of Justice wanted to strengthen the position of his party. Mr. Dupre declared he was just as determined as was Mr. Lapointe that Quebec's rights should be protected.

Bill Passes House

Federal Government Contributes 75 Per Cent. Toward Old Age Pensions

Ottawa, Ont.—Third reading was given in the House of Commons, to the government's measure providing for a Federal contribution of 75 per cent. toward old age pensions, the provinces contributing the remaining 25 per cent. One amendment to the bill was suggested by the Prime Minister on the promptings of several opposition members. It was that the clause in the preamble of the act expressing the desirability of establishing old age pensions on a contributory basis be eliminated. The House approved the amendment.

Royalty Visiting Canada

King and Queen Of Siam Remaining Until September

Scarborough, N.Y.—From the observation platform of a special train which was to bear them to Quebec, for a five weeks tour of Canada, King Prajadhipok and Queen Rambaibarni of Siam waved farewell to the people among whom they had lived in Westchester County for three months.

After visiting points of interest in Eastern Canada the royal party will go to Ottawa, to be guests of the government, August 10 and 11. They will sail in September from Vancouver.

Exempted From Excise Tax

Ottawa, Ont.—Goods with a value below $25 were exempted from the one per cent. excise tax in an amendment proposed in the House of Commons, Tuesday, July 21, 1931, by Premier R. B. Bennet. The goods must be brought across the border by mail or express.

Hon. Mackenzie King Defends The Record Of His Administration

Ottawa, Ont.—Protesting that "innuendo and insinuation" against the former government was sandwiched into the report of the select committee on Beauharnois, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, leader of the opposition, defended the record of his administration. Mr. King headed the government which, on Friday, March 8, 1929, passed the order-in-council approving the plans of the Beauharnois Corporation.

The Beauharnois project had been approved by his government on its merits, Mr. King declared. Not a single statement made during the investigation showed that political influence had been used on members of the government who granted the application for this great development. There should have been a direct statement in the report that, if political influence was exerted it had not been felt by the government.

The report should have brought out not a cent had been paid to influence any member of the government in granting the application.

At some length, the opposition leader reviewed the history of the application. The Province of Quebec, he asserted, had granted the Beauharnois Company the right to develop power. The Province of Ontario through Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, had expressed approval of the project. In support of this statement, Mr. King quoted from a letter written by Mr. Ferguson to Premier L. A. Taschereau, of Quebec, to the effect that Beauharnois would probably be of material value to the Province of Ontario when it required further electrical energy.

Indirectly Mr. King referred to the fact that certain of his friends were implicated in the report.

"All of us have our friendships," he said. "Are we to say that a man is responsible for all the acts of his friends?" The relation of a father and son was perhaps the closest that existed, but no one would hold a father responsible for all the acts of his son. "A son may break his father's heart but he will not break his character," said the opposition leader, with feeling. Any insinuation that attempted to associate him with this misconduct because of his friendships was "not worthy of any one who regards himself as a man in the true sense of the word."

He had never heard of the Sterling Industrial Corporation until its existence was revealed by the committee, Mr. King insisted. He did not know that any one with whom he was associated was interested in it. The information in respect to it had come to him "as a very great and a very sad surprise."

Concurrence in the report was moved by Mr. Gordon. The Beauharnois development, he said, was bigger than party difference or than differences between provinces and Dominion. It was of great importance to the whole of Canada.

Mr. Gordon reviewed the report briefly. With respect to campaign fund contributions, said Mr. Gordon, for many years these had existed irrespective of party. Perhaps these might be defended under certain circumstances. "But," said Mr. Gordon sternly, "those who contribute to a party's coffers, inspired by the hope that thereby they may alienate resources of the Dominion, cannot be too strongly condemned."

The project, or a similar project, was one which would be of great advantage to Canada, asserted Mr. Gordon. The view of the committee was that the work was a very important one.

Teachers' Federation

1932 Convention Will Be Held In Regina

Moncton, N.B.—The 1932 convention of the Canadian Teachers' Federation will be held in Regina. An invitation extend by J. R. Mackey, and supported by a letter from the mayor of that city was accepted at the twelfth annual convention.

Miss Catherine M. Straith, of Windsor, Ont., was elected first vice-president to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. A. S. MacFarlane, of Fredericton, who was recently appointed superintendent of education for New Brunswick. A. Ricker of Saint John was elected second vice-president to fill the place formerly occupied by Miss Straith.

The secretary, M. J. Coldwell, of Regina, submitted his report of the year which dealt with the seriousness of the situation in regard to the prevailing depression. Western Canada, in particular, was faced with the certainty of a crop failure. Among the people there was a growing feeling that something was fundamentally wrong with an economic system which produces in abundance and yet tolerates a condition of want and extreme poverty in the midst of plenty. As educators the teachers must face the question, study the problem and assist mankind in finding a solution.

Floods Destroy Chinese Crops

Vast Areas Are Under Water and Hundreds Of People Dead

Shanghai, China.—Vast areas of Central China were under water, hundreds, perhaps thousands, were dead and the prices of foodstuffs soared 30 per cent. in many cities as the result of one of the worst floods in 60 years.

Crops were severely damaged presaging terrible famine during the coming fall and winter.

The Hankow correspondent of the Associated Press reported the Yangste River at that point had risen higher than ever before in the history of modern records. He said the stream was still rising.

Telegraphic appeals poured into Nanking, the Nationalists capitol, from scores of cities throughout the great Central China basin, indicating the widespread nature of the calamity. Nanking itself was partially submerged and thousands were made homeless.

Famine conditions already were reported from Wuhu, Anhwei Province, where rice boats were looted by hungry mobs.

Praise For H. Marler

Premier Bennett Refers To Good Work Of Minister To Japan

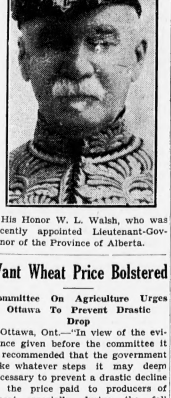
Ottawa, Ont.—Tribute to the work performed by Hon. Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, in promoting trade with the Orient, was paid in the House of Commons by Premier R. B. Bennett. The Prime Minister stated that Mr. Marler had entered upon his duties with enthusiasm and discharged them "zealously and with great toil." He had done much to raise the name of Canada in the Japanese capital.

Reference to Mr. Marler came when an appropriation of $80,000 for expenses of the Tokyo Legation was under consideration by the committee of supply. The item was approved.

Dynamite Blast Rocks Houses

Ottawa, Ont.—With a roar that shook the capital's up-town area and Parliament Hill, a five-pound box of dynamite was set off by a spark from a steam shovel, and 200 windows were shattered within an area of a city block. No one was injured. The dynamite was to have been used in the demolition of an old bank building at the corner of Wellington and O'Connor Streets.

NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR



His Honor W. L. Walsh, who was recently appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Alberta.

Want Wheat Price Bolstered

Committee On Agriculture Urges Ottawa To Prevent Drastic Drop

Ottawa, Ont.—"In view of the evidence given before the committee it is recommended that the government take whatever steps it may deem necessary to prevent a drastic decline in the price paid to producers of wheat, especially during the fall months when the bulk of the crop is being marketed."

This was one of the chief recommendations of the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture, which drafted its report, recording its investigations into the methods of handling and marketing agricultural products.

The report also commends the activities of the officers of the Department of Agriculture in putting before the farmers their suggestions for solution of various problems, and particularly urges them to disseminate information regarding the cause of and remedy for soil drifting, especially on the open prairie, and also the precautions to take in seeding down to grass or clover, or the planting of trees and hedges, as possible remedial measures.

The important question of how to get the producer the maximum returns for his produce and the relation of the spread between producer and consumer was given careful study by your committee," says the report.

Death Of Former Minister Of Justice

Rt. Hon. C. F. Doherty Filled Position During War Years

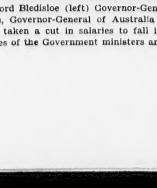
Westmount, Que.—An outstanding career in Canadian legal and political life was closed with the death at his home of Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice for Canada during the war years and until 1921, when he retired from public life. Mr. Doherty was stricken with pneumonia on June 3, the illness taking a critical turn some three weeks ago. His condition became even more serious and death resulted at 6:45 p.m. Tuesday, July 28.

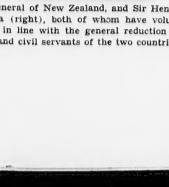
Mr. Doherty filled his 76 years of life with a variety of service to his country. He was a captain in the expeditionary force against Louis Riel, was for many years a puisne judge of the superior court of Quebec, and was a member of parliament, representing St. Ann's Montreal, from 1908 to 1911.

Senate Passes Two Acts

Ottawa, Ont.—The senate passed the Government Bill which would remove the necessity for re-election of members of parliament when appointed cabinet members. The act amending the Red Cross act was also passed.

HELP RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIC STEP





Lord Bledisloe (left) Governor-General of New Zealand, and Sir Henry Isaacs, Governor-General of Australia (right), both of whom have voluntarily taken a cut in salaries to fall in line with the general reduction in salaries of the Government ministers and civil servants of the two countries.

Bracken Plan Approved For Reorganization Of Manitoba Wheat Pool

Canada-South Africa Trade Treaty Foreseen

Johannesburg Officials Investigating Most Suitable Terms For Agreement

London, England.—Successful negotiation of a trade treaty between Canada and the Union of South Africa is predicted in a despatch received here from Johannesburg.

Pointing to the activity of the South African Government in the matter, the Johannesburg correspondent says that officials of the Department of Trade and Commerce as well as of the Department of Finance have been busily engaged investigating the most suitable terms for an agreement.

The conclusion of an independent treaty between the two Dominions will be one result of the postponement for one year of the Empire Economic Conference at Ottawa, the despatch claims.

Bill Becomes Law

British Unemployment Measure Passsed By House Of Lords

London, England.—The unemployment insurance bill sponsored by the MacDonald Government became law when the remaining stages of the measure were passed by the House of Lords. It had already been given final reading in the House of Commons.

The bill, drawn up following the interim report of the royal commission on the "dole," was designed to correct certain abuses in the distribution of unemployment insurance money which have cost a considerable amount. In the Commons, the bill was attacked by the Liberal Group headed by Sir John Simon, Labor insurgents under James Maxton, and the Independent Group of Sir Oswald Mosley, as well as by the entire Conservative Party.

To Distribute Relief

C.N.R. Employees To Lay Off Half Day Per Week

Montreal, Que.—Following an agreement reached between the managment of the Canadian National Railways and representatives of the railway employees, it was announced recently that commencing August 1, officers and employees of the Canadian National Railways receiving less than $4,000 per annum will lay off one-half day per week without pay, and payroll deduction will be made accordingly. This information is contained in an official letter to heads of departments, signed by Sir Henry Thornton, chairman and president of the railway.

Brandon, Man.—The proposals of Premier John Bracken for reorganization of Manitoba's wheat pool and its subsidiary elevator system were approved at the close of a two-day convention of pool delegates. Three amendments were made in the premier's suggestions, advanced a month ago.

In all three cases concessions were made to the elevator association. Delegates supported a plan whereby the pool directorate will consist of nine members, two appointed by the provincial government with power of veto on all questions.

Premier Bracken agreed that elevator associations be permitted to distribute to members dividends on any cash surpluses now held and earned on crops of 1929 and 1930. This move would be in the stead of the original plan that the surpluses be handed over to the government.

The government, through its leader, agreed also to permit distribution of any surplus held by the pool which should properly go to platform shippers. Beginning Saturday, August 1st, 1931, however, all elevator associations having a surplus must transfer at least half to a special reserve account.

The original Bracken proposals suggested that the government take over the pool debt on 1929 crop overpayments, spread it out over a period of 20 years at reduced interest rates, and aid the elevator system in continuing to operate. This plan, in general, was approved.

Work Shorter Hours

C.N.R. Employees To Lay Off Half Day Per Week

Montreal, Que. — Following an agreement reached between the management of the Canadian National Railways and representatives of the railway employees, it was announced recently that, commencing August 1, officers and employees of the Canadian National Railways receiving less than $4,000 per annum will lay off one-half day per week without pay, and payroll deduction will be made accordingly. This information is contained in an official letter to heads of departments, signed by Sir Henry Thornton, chairman and president of the railway.

Amendments To Customs Act

Ottawa, Ont.—Because of legal conflict over Canada's jurisdiction beyond the three-mile limit, the House of Commons recently accepted an amendment to the Customs Act, suggested by the senate. Whether the act was enforceable beyond the three-mile limit was being determined by the Privy Council, said Premier R. B. Bennett, and the senate amendment would clarify this situation pending judgment.

Canada's Legations In Foreign Countries Will Be Maintained

Ottawa, Ont.—Legations established by Canada in foreign countries will be maintained. "We will support in every possible way their usefulness," Premier R. B. Bennett told the House of Commons, when the appropriation of $100,000 for the Washington legation was under consideration. The vote was carried. The Prime Minister, however, had doubts as to whether these legations were worth the money from a purely diplomatic point of view.

The Government intended to maintain the foreign legations to the best of its ability, "hoping that as the days go by a clearer perception of their value in the field of commercial activities may make their maintenance more desirable and more justifiable," Mr. Bennett said. "If you consider them and weigh them in the pure realm of diplomatic usefulness, you will find it hard to justify some portions of the expenditures incurred." From the standpoint of commercial activities, however, Mr. Bennett thought the benefits outweighed the costs.

The discussion was brought up when Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King chided the Prime Minister with changing his views about these legations. The Liberal leader read from Mr. Bennett's speeches when in opposition, in which it had been argued that the Dominion's representatives should be incorporated in the personnel of the British embassies so that the Empire would, on diplomatic issues, speak with a united voice.

Mr. King compared this with Hon. W. D. Herridge, the present Canadian Minister to Washington, saying the Canadian legation served a useful purpose to Canada in bringing the whole British Empire together.

Declaring the present government was faced with the concrete situation on the legations already established and would continue them, Mr. Bennett said he had supported the doctrine of Sir Robert Borden that Canada should have had its legation in the same premises as the British embassy to proclaim solidarity of the Empire. He had not changed his views in that regard. He thought, however, Canadian commercial attaches should be separate from the British embassy.

"What the ultimate effect will be of the assertion in strange countries of sovereignty which you do not possess, and of a position which we cannot in any sense occupy unless we change our relations to the motherland and to the other parts of the British Empire, is a matter which will not be settled in a single day, a single year, five years or ten," said Mr. Bennett.

Advocates A System Of Diversified Agricultural Exports To Stabilize The Industry

Rarely have the reasons for diversified production in Canada and the intensification of livestock production—to the mutual advantage of all farmers—been so clearly and concisely stated as by Prof. A. M. Shaw, Dean of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, at the annual convention of Saskatchewan Agricultural societies in January last. Dealing in a broad way with problems of Canadian agriculture, more especially those linked with the utilization of feed grains, Dean Shaw stated:

"Under the system of diversified agricultural exports, the Canadian farmer would be engaged in the production and export of high grade wheat and finished livestock and livestock products which would have the direct result of securing the highest possible net revenue for the products of the Canadian farm. I am a firm believer in the principle of diversification in connection with Canada's agricultural exports. I cannot help believing that if the great revenue that is received each year from the sale of agricultural products abroad were derived not almost solely, as at present, from one commodity, but from six or seven, it would greatly tend to stabilize the industry.

"Not only is the diversification of Canada's agricultural exports desirable but thought should be given to this question by the individual farmer who frequently may lower the production costs by adding certain side lines to his business.

"Please do not misunderstand me in connection with this question. There are many parts of the country where specialized types of farming must be carried on. This is particularly true of a great part of western Canada where in certain high class grain growing areas practical difficulties make it quite impossible to engage in the keeping of livestock. Farmers in districts of this kind would be well advised to stick rather closely to grain growing, but there seems to be no reason why a part or, on occasion, all of the grain grown in an area of this kind might not with profit be fed to farm animals by other farmers living in other parts of Canada where natural conditions are more favorable for the keeping of livestock.

"This brings me to the question of transportation. At present the grain rates are framed with special reference to our export trade in grain. In other words, our lowest rates are seaboard or export rates. If, however, there is to be a considerable portion of our grain fed in Canada, the local or domestic rate immediately comes into effect.

"Just how do these transportation charges operate? They are extremely complicated and I do not propose to analyse them in detail, but wish simply to point out how certain phases of agriculture in certain parts of Canada are directly affected by them. For instance, a car of grain may be shipped from almost any point in central Saskatchewan to Liverpool or a Northern European port, such as Copenhagen, at a cost of from 54 to 60 odd cents per hundredweight.

"However, if a Canadian farmer living in the eastern townships of Quebec or in eastern Ontario or the Maritime Provinces wishes to secure a similar car of grain from Saskatchewan it will cost him, via lake and rail, within a few cents of the above figures. But because farmers generally, for obvious reasons, are unable to take full advantage of the direct through shipping rates that apply on bulk carloads, in actual practice he finds that the cost to him is often higher than the figures quoted.

"There may be good and sufficient reasons for the apparent inconsistency in the freight rates quoted. I am not criticising them at this time, but I am simply endeavouring to point out to you how the operation of the domestic or local freight rates tend to adversely affect certain phases of the agricultural industry. It is quite obvious that the operation of the domestic rates may frequently handicap the development of the livestock industry in certain parts of the country.

"A direct result is that eastern Canadian farmers do not use western Canadian grain to the extent they should. Instead, they use large quantities of corn and cottonseed meal imported from the United States and Argentina. They are not always used because they are better, but largely because they are cheaper. If an adjustment could be made whereby an eastern farmer, engaged as he is largely in the dairy and general livestock production business, could use his lands for the growing of legumes, pasture, forage, and silage or root crops, to which they are admirably suited, and buy his concentrates in the form of western Canadian grain, it would mean that he could increase his output of livestock and livestock products and at the same time furnish a natural outlet for the feed grains of western Canada.

"Some may ask, 'why not feed the livestock on the same farms where the grain is grown and thus not only avoid the payment of the high domestic rates on feed grains but also be in a position to take advantage of the low export rate on the finished product?' This would be an ideal system and where possible of application is the logical procedure, but in practice we find that, generally speaking, the great grain growing areas are not so suitable for successful production of livestock as certain other parts of the country. One of the main reasons for this is that any large areas where total or partial crop failures occur periodically tend to limit and render more hazardous the development of the livestock industry.

"Eastern Canada, on the other hand, is not subject to this same difficulty. Complete crop failures are practically unknown. Her farms in the main are better watered, much better suited to the growing of the leguminous crops, hays, permanent pastures, silage and roots which constitute the basis of a natural livestock industry. If her farmers could get their concentrates in the form of western grain a livestock industry would develop that would be second to none.

"It does not make any difference to the western Canadian farmer whether he sells his grain via the export route or whether it is purchased by farmers living in eastern Canada, who wish to feed it to their livestock, providing he gets the same price. It does, however, make a vast difference in the net result to Canada, because in the second transaction two profits are secured to Canada whereas, in the first only one is possible.

"If agriculture is the greatest of Canadian industries, and it is generally acknowledged to be, then all natural conditions should be taken advantage of and all artificial handicaps that may in any way hinder its development should, as far as possible, be removed. By so doing not only would agriculture itself tend to become more permanent and prosperous, but as a direct result every other industry in Canada would benefit.

"I have great faith in Canadian agriculture. It is a great industry. It can be made still greater and if the people of Canada generally, farmers as well as business men, easterners as well as westerners, could be made to see the complete picture, could be given a vision that would show them all the varied and interlocking parts of this greatest of all Canadian industries; they would then understand the supreme necessity of co-operating in an endeavour to remove, as far as possible, all handicaps in order that it may be placed on a permanent and prosperous basis, that Canada as a whole will be made to prosper as never before."

Canada As a Loader

There are Canadians with an inferiority complex who seem to think that we can do nothing as great or as mighty as our enterprising cousins to the south. The truth is that in the field of engineering this country's achievements rank not merely with those of the Republic, but are equal to the best that has been done by any country on earth.—Ottawa Journal.

Poor Little Lion.—Kasper, Stockholm.

One Million Pounds Of Butter

The Central Alberta Company at Alix, produced one million pounds of creamery butter during the past year, and it is predicted that the amount will be increased by 50 per cent. during the present year.

Jones—Your son's in business, isn't he?

Smith—Yes; he's a contractor.

Jones—A contractor of what?

Smith—A contractor of debts.

Wealth On Belcher Islands

Rich Iron Ore Deposits In Hudson Bay Area

Belcher Islands, reputed to contain rich iron ore deposits, may be the scene of a prospecting rush as soon as the survey now being conducted by the Royal Canadian Air Force is completed. Despatches from Moose Factory state that inquiries are being received from mining interests all over the world asking when the survey will be completed and the maps available.

The pioneer prospecting work on Belcher Islands, located in the southeastern waters of Hudson Bay, was done by Sam Sainsbury, of Toronto. His holdings, once declared crown land, have now been returned to him and his associates.

The late Harry Harcourt, of Toronto, was also long in the limelight in connection with an ambitious development scheme involving the Sainsbury holdings and backed by a group of Wall Street financiers.

The aerial expedition now surveying and mapping the islands, is under the direction of Lieut. W. M. Emery, and is equipped with four photographic aircraft. C. H. Ney, of the Geodetic survey, and an assistant are working in collaboration with the flying men in preparing the maps.

It is learned unofficially that once this work is completed various mining interests in Canada, England and the United States, will send in their prospectors and engineers to make a thorough examination of the iron ore possibilities of these islands.

A Friendly Attitude

American Paper Refers To Relations Between Canada and United States

Those who interpret the Canadian tariff as hostile to the United States will do well to remember that the Dominion has consistently shown a friendly attitude on other matters. For instance, the treaty prohibiting export of liquor to the United States is estimated to have cost Canada $7,000,000 in excise taxes.

While the tariff cannot logically be interpreted as showing hostility, the $7,000,000 sacrifice is decidedly a token of friendship and co-operation. Canada was under no compulsion to agree to such a ban. It did so apparently with the intention only of assisting this country to uphold a law with which Canada itself was not in sympathy.

The St. Lawrence lake-to-sea waterway appears to be approaching a point of realization. Canada has shown a willingness to work with the United States on that project, although many political and technical obstacles still remain to be overcome.

There is too much at stake to permit any imagined tariff battle to threaten the existing friendship.—Grand Rapids Press.

Dairy Herd Profits

Average Profit Over Cost Of Feed Of Of $140.80 for Each Cow

A profit of $1,408.02 over cost of feed from a dairy herd of ten cows is an item of special interest in the annual report of 1930 for the Dominion Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask. This represents an average profit over cost of feed of $140.80 under the difficult conditions of last year on the prairies. The feed cost per head averaged $42.73, and on most farms practically all this cost would be added profit through the marketing of available feeds through the dairy herd. The low producer in the record was only milked 118 days, showing a profit over feed cost of $49.68, while the high producer was Tullochgorum Dorothy, in milk 355 days, showing a profit over feed cost of $317.51. Butter-fat average for the herd was 4.34 per cent.

Pity makes the world soft for the weak and noble for the strong.

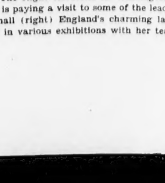
Turn To Mixed Farming

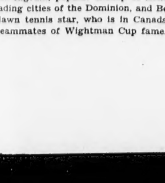
Many Farmers Of the Swift Current District Will Get Away From Straight Grain Growing

Evidence that many farmers of the Swift Current district are inclined to turn from straight grain growing to diversified farming, at least to the extent of producing on their land products for their home use, was apparent to officials of the Saskatchewan Government who attended the recent dairy meeting at Swift Current.

A British professor declares that a mosquito can fly seventeen hours without settling. Maybe he can, but he doesn't.

POPULAR VISITORS FROM THE MOTHERLAND





The Right Reverend A. Winnington-Ingram, popular Bishop of London, who is paying a visit to some of the leading cities of the Dominion, and Betty Nuthall (right) England's charming lawn tennis star, who is in Canada to play in various exhibitions with her teammates of Wightman Cup fame.

To All Lovers Of Nature, The Conserving of Canada's Wild Life Will Offer Great Possibilities

In the fact that the national parks of Canada are rigidly protected game preserves and that the native fauna lives unmolested, lies one of their greatest attractions. Each succeeding year's round of tourists brings new expressions of wonderment and surprise at the rapidity with which the wild animals in the national parks are losing their fear of man. Parks' officials, who administer wild life protective measures, have watched this condition develop and to them it was to be expected, but to the visitor new to the park, the delaying of one's car on a highway by a band of friendly Rocky Mountain sheep or a sweets-seeking bruin is a novel experience.

To nature lovers this new condition offers great possibilities. The vista of a new kinship with all created things is opened up to the mind's eye. The wild things of the forest and glade assume the roles of "little brothers" with affections, feelings, and even it may be thoughts of their own. In the hope of furthering a better appreciation of Canada's wild life, Grey Owl, a Canadian backwoodsman of Indian birth and an interesting exponent of a more humane philosophy, is now in the most recently established of the national parks, Riding Mountain Park in Manitoba, where he will specialize on the conservation of the beaver and other of the wild denizens of this attractive area.

It is a strange thing, as Mr. H. G. Wells pointed out in his "Outline of History," how little has been done since the Bronze Age in taming, using, befriending and appreciating the animal life about us. It is true that the story of man's treatment of the lesser species contains little ground for pride. For the most part it is history of ruthless and selfish destruction, based upon the assumption of power. "To have dominion over all things" has been crudely interpreted, to do with them as we pleased, to regard them as existing primarily to satisfy man's needs, or in the so-called higher civilization, to minister to man's greed or pleasure. Even those who agitate for game protection or seek to stimulate public interest in efforts to save the furred and feathered dwellers of moorland and forest, often lay chief stress upon their value financially, upon the loss of revenue resultant from their destruction, but seldom on the rights of the animals themselves or their claim on our protection.

Yet every once in a while there comes a man who realizes that he is atune to nature and to whom the birds and the animals are akin. Such a one awakens in us dim premonitions of a possible more golden age. "The first fruits of a finer civilization" prophesies Wells, "may include strange and beautiful attempts to befriend these primitive kindred, lower creatures we no longer fear as enemies, hate as rivals, or need as slaves."

Grey Owl, who is forty years of age, took up the life of a white-Indian in his early twenties, alternately trapping, fire-ranging, and guiding. When the Great War broke out he enlisted in the 13th Montreal Battalion, and served with distinction as a sniper and crack shot. At the close of the war he returned to Canada to resume his life in the great northern hinterland.

For years before his enlistment Grey Owl had hunted beaver, then one of the most prolific and profitable fur-bearers of the Canadian wilds. He had hunted though in the Indian way, with humanity towards and even respect for the little "talking brothers," for to the Indians the beaver is almost a sacred animal and in many parts of the country has been their chief means of subsistence. Ten years ago the restrictions on the taking and sale of beaver pelts were lifted. During the closed season, which had existed for several years, the beaver had regained much of their original numbers and the lakes and forest streams of the north were peopled with thousands of these animals. The intensity of the trapping which followed brought about a revulsion of feeling in Grey Owl.

Writing of the effect of these years of intensive hunting of the beaver, Grey Owl said that in wanderings extended over the last five years in northeastern Canada, covering an itinerary of perhaps 2,000 miles, he was greatly struck by conditions. And his journey, undertaken originally with the intention of finding a hunting ground, became more of a crusade, conducted with the object of discovering a small colony of beaver not claimed by some other hunter, his purpose being no longer to trap but to preserve them.

Near a wilderness lake he was successful in finding a couple of small families. With them and a few handraised young beaver, he began his experiment in conservation. The saving of the beaver was to become his life's job. Always a sympathetic observer of the ways and character of wild folk, Grey Owl began to make friends with these shyest of wild things and to study their personalities with a rare sympathy and understanding. Today they will come at call, climb out of the water into his canoe, eat out of his hands, and follow him about his camp like domestic pets.

In his efforts to arouse public interest in the beaver, Grey Owl discovered an unsuspected talent for writing and his articles on wild life subjects are being sought by magazines and other periodicals. By his aid the Dominion Government has been able to secure one of the most interesting moving pictures of the beaver ever taken, which is now being widely shown in colleges and universities and to lovers of wild life throughout the country. Grey Owl's location in Riding Mountain National Park will add greatly to the tourist's enjoyment of the many forms of wild life which abound in this attractive scenic playground.

Salt Plentiful In Canada

Total Production Of 271,695 Tons In 1930

Among the natural resources in which Canada is abundantly rich is salt, which is found principally in Ontario and Nova Scotia. In 1930 the total production was 271,695 tons valued at $1,694,631, an average price of $10.05 per ton. In Nova Scotia it is estimated that the Malagash deposit contains 60,000,000 tons of developed salt reserves sufficiently pure to sell directly after mining and crushing. There is also an additional 300,000,000 tons of slightly lower grade salt. An interesting feature of this deposit is the presence of potassium salts which may ultimately prove of economic importance. Canadian salt industries produce a variety of high grade products suitable for almost every domestic and industrial requirement. Of the total production of salt last year 49,467 tons were for table and dairy use; 55,373 tons common fine; 44,149 tons comzion coarse; 281 land salt; 7,888 other grades and 114,737 for chemical works.

Getting More Milk

Excellent Results Are Obtained From Cow Testing As Applied To Dairy Herds

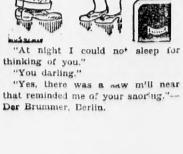
The outstanding feature about cow testing as applied to dairy herds at the Illustration Stations operated under the supervision of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is the increase in production which has been made. Records kept for 19 dairy herds in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec, totalling 255 head, show an average production in 1926 of 4,944 pounds as compared with 7,073 pounds last year; an increase of practically 50 per cent. during the short period under review. Not only are individual milk records kept, but advice as to feeding rations and the selection of stock is available through the supervisors.

Where Pedestrians Are Safe

The safest places for pedestrians are Spitzbergen, Oman, Yoman and the Solomon Islands, according to a world motor car census taken by the Commerce Department at Washington. Spitzbergen has one motor car. Oman (in Arabia) has nine, Yoman (also in Arabia) has 18, and the Solomon Islands, 14.

Minister: "Do you say your prayers every night, Oswald?"

"No—some nights I don't want anything."



"At night I could not sleep for thinking of you."

"You darling."

"Yes, there was a saw mill near that reminded me of your snoring."—Der Brummer, Berlin.

Canadian Sales In United Kingdom

Empire Marketing Board Reports Progress In Empire Buying

A steady increase in the sales of Australian and other Empire produce in the United Kingdom is recorded in the annual report of the Empire Marketing Board just published.

"The growing habit of buying from within the Empire has attained an impetus in the United Kingdom," states the report, "which even the world wide economic depression has been powerless to retard."

Twenty-two commodities, drawn from four Dominions and several Colonies, were noted in the annual report of the Empire Marketing Board for 1928-1929, as having been imported into the United Kingdom in the previous two seasons in greater quantities than ever before in their histories. Again, the Board's Annual Report for 1929-1930 showed that twenty-five new records had been set up, in the year then under review, by Empire foodstuffs; half of these did even better in the year now being considered, while a further substantial list of Empire foodstuffs established records. Apples from Canada and from New Zealand reached this country in record quantities in 1930, as did bananas from the British West Indies, butter and cheese from New Zealand, coffee from British East Africa, currants from Australia, eggs from Australia and South Africa, grapefruit from South Africa and Palestine, lamb from New Zealand, oranges, peaches, plums, sugar and wine from South Africa, pears from no less than four Dominions, and tobacco from India.

A number of other foodstuffs are also mentioned in the report for which, while the 1929 record was not reached in 1930, the last year's imports surpassed all previous years, except 1929. These include Australian raisins and sultanas, New Zealand frozen pork, Ceylon tea, Australian sugar, and British Malayan canned pineapples.

The people of the United Kingdom are proving themselves steadily more willing to buy from within the Empire. Many factors have combined to bring about this encouraging result. First, more scientific attention is being paid today than ever before by Empire producers to the need for supporting the natural high quality of their goods by grading and orderly marketing in all its branches. Secondly, distributive traders of all kinds in the United Kingdom have shown themselves wholeheartedly resolved to further the progress of Empire buying along sound economic lines. Thirdly, the contact between producers overseas and wholesale and retail traders in the United Kingdom grows steadily closer. Fourthly, consumers in the United Kingdom, men and women, are becoming more aware of the excellent and wide range of Empire products and of the importance of Empire buying.

Eight methods of publicity have again been used.

First, advertisements have been inserted in the national press and in trade and local papers.

Secondly, posters have been displayed on the 1,750 frames distributed over 450 towns. The sets of posters have been changed seventeen times in the year. Hoardings were used at Birmingham. Reproductions of suitable posters with leaflets were issued to 22,000 schools in the United Kingdom which had applied for them.

Thirdly, display material for shops has again been sent out and leaflets, both for housewives and for schools, have been issued in great quantities.

Fourthly, lectures have been given.

Fifthly, wireless talks to housewives have been arranged, by courtesy of the British Broadcasting Corporation, following which 20,000 individual applications were received for leaflets. The chairman of the Board and of the Research Grants Committee, both gave talks in connection with the Board's work.

Sixthly, the Board has taken part, extensively, in exhibitions and shopping weeks.

Seventhly, meetings of business men, traders and producers have been addressed.

Eighthly, the distribution of films through theatrical and other channels has been developed.

One Person Who Needs Holiday

Woman Who Devotes Herself To Home Requires Yearly Vacation

A contributor recently warned husbands to see that their wives took vacations—and, if possible alone." Some husbands do that. Others crimson with rage at the first suggestions that their wives need occasional change and rest, a respite from the humdrumness of housekeeping, a chance to get away by themselves and reknit the unraveled threads of their nervous systems.

Women in business are understood to need vacations. They get them. The woman who devotes herself to making a home for a husband is too often shown less consideration. As our contributor wrote:

Yet no human being works as hard as she does. No other labor is as monotonous as hers. She literally goes round and round in a treadmill in which she is forever cooking meals that are eaten and then cooking other meals that are eaten, and so on ad infinitum.

The husband leaves the house in the morning and mingles with the world, with its ever varying contacts. The wife finds her horizon, day and night, within the same four walls. When domesticity palls on the husband he can go off fishing with the boys. When it palls on the wife she is called neurotic and told to get over it.

Women's place is in the home. Why shouldn't she stay there three hundred and sixty-five days in the year.

She hasn't any nerves to be unstrung. Only business men are supposed to become tired, women engaged in the important business of home-making are made of cast iron. The fact that not more of them go insane proves it.—Detroit Free Press.

The Old Sporting Spirit

Soldier Was Game and Won Out Against Heavy Odds

After a certain fight, the surgeon told the chaplain that one poor fellow was quite beyond hope. The chaplain leaned over the dying soldier.

"Well, my dear fellow," he began in a voice of deep emotion, "you are very badly wounded and if you have anything to say, or any word that you want sent to your family, tell me now."

The poor fellow understood. "My inside coat pocket, he breathed painfully.

The chaplain felt a pocketbook there and took it out. "Is that what you want?"

"Yes," was the faint reply. "Open it."

"Here is a ten-shilling note. Is that what you want?"

"Yes."

"What shall I do with it?"

Then the soldier said in a whisper, "Bet you ten bob I don't die."

And he did not.

A Job In Prospect

Some Day Churchill Will Require a Traffic Policeman

Canada's most northerly seaport at latitude 59 has the beginning of a traffic problem. The first motor truck to ramble along the shores of Hudson Bay arrived at Churchill, Manitoba, recently.

Eskimos and Indians ran for cover when the truck came ploughing along the trails, but a few of the brave were coaxed to take a ride with the result that afterward they strutted about with a very superior and knowing air. In 1932 when Churchill is officially opened there will no doubt be numerous trucks and automobiles in this northern port, and who knows how short a time it will be until, perhaps, a traffic policeman may be presiding at its chief crossing.

One For Every Member

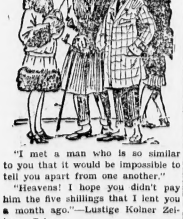
She (showing album)—This is an old photograph of the family doctor.

He—Who's your family doctor, now?

She—Hard to say. You see, mother goes to an eye specialist, father to a stomach specialist, sister goes to a throat specialist, my brother is in the care of a lung specialist, and I'm taking treatment from an osteopath.

Large Opal Discovered

Discovery of what is believed to be the largest opal in existence at Lightning Ridge, Canberra, Australia, has been revealed. It was said to weigh 711 carats and to be a mass of brilliant colours



"I met a man who is so similar to you that it would be impossible to tell you apart from one another."

"Heavens! I hope you didn't pay him the five shillings that I lent you a month ago."—Lustige Kolner Zeitung, Cologne.

Has First Hand Knowledge

German Scientist Tells How To Combat Hot Weather

A German scientist, Dr. Immanuel A. Blom, passing through Canada on his way to Samoa, ridicules the way in which Canadians seek to combat the hot weather. Dr. Blom knows something about hot weather, having spent some years in German East Africa, combating the tsetse fly, the scourge of tropical Africa.

"Iced tea, cold baths, electric fans and silk underwear are all absurdities in hot weather," he says. He advises hot tea, hot baths and underwear of some thicker porous material.

He says that an iced drink, acting as a cold draft to the stomach makes the heart and the rest of the body work harder to overcome the cold effect. "You get hot all over just to have a cool inside for a moment," he says.

According to Dr. Blom, scientific practitioners in the tropics would not dream of giving cool drinks to a patient with fever, whose temperature it is desired to reduce. Instead, hot tea and a blanket are prescribed to induce a gentle, persistent perspiration and so lower the temperature of the whole body. "This Canadian dread of perspiration, it is a bogey man," said Dr. Blom. "To be cool in hot weather one should try to perspire. It is Nature's own relief."

"And then this mania for cold baths, and swimming. It is well known that the shock of a cold plunge acts as a tonic to the system, sets up a reaction and makes the body produce more heat. To be warm in winter take cold baths. But in summer it should be hot baths.—Regina Daily Star.

Denmark Making Bid For Canadian Market

Have Shipped Finest Cuts Of Ham In Attractive Packages

There is food for thought for the Canadian farmer in the recent arrival in the Canadian market of tinned hams from Denmark.

When it comes to marketing its production, or over-production if you prefer, the little kingdom of Denmark sets a pace which is hard to beat. Not only do they market their product in all the usual forms, maintaining the dominant position in the British market, but they are now processing the finest cuts, packaging them attractively, and making a strong bid for the larger consuming centres in our own Canadian market. Canadian farmers should find an incentive to opportunity in the situation. A study, of the fundamental principles underlying Danish methods might hold much of useful interest.

Fruit Syrups

Syrup Is An Important Factor In the Home Canning Of Fruits

In the home canning of fruits the syrup used is an important fatcor in success. The kind of syrup to use varies with different fruits. In putting up raspberries, peaches and pears use 1 cup of sugar to 2 cups of water; for rhubarb and cherries, 1 cup of sugar to 1 cup of water; and for strawberries and plums use 2 cups of sugar to 1 of water. All syrups should be boiled five minutes before being added to jars. Fill jars with fruit, packing as firmly as possible without crushing, then, cover with syrup.

Population Of Paris

Results of a recent census of Paris show that the French capital proper contains 2,871,000 inhabitants and that Greater Paris, which contains this area and the suburbs, has a population of 4,877,000. The city has increased only about 32,000 in the last five years.

He—"Do you have any trouble with 'shall' and 'will'?"

Him—"No; the wife says 'You shall', and I say 'I will'."

Canadian School Histories

Need For Standard History In All Schools Throughout Dominion

Delegates to the convention in Calgary of the Canadian National Federation of Home and School Associations have stressed very broadly the need for a standard Canadian history in all schools throughout the Dominion. That need is a very real one and will grow more obvious as the years go on. The history of this country, as we know it, is not sufficiently ancient to permit of any serious controversy on fundamental historical facts. That is to say, the important facts of Canadian history have been described with presumably reasonable accuracy.

But as time goes on, in each community there will arise a mass of legend about each historical incident that centres in that community so that the entire picture of Canadian events will be thrown out of perspective. The tendency will be for Canadians to colour their historical conceptions in the light of the community they happen to favour.

When that time comes, Canadians will need for corrective purposes a history that is written not with reasonable accuracy but with absolute fidelity. The ideal Canadian history for standard use in Canadian schools should not only be written with absolute fidelity, but with a charm of colour and romance.

There is hardly one Canadian history in use in our schools that is not remarkable for its dullness. There is no reason for it. The events that contributed to the founding of this country are romantic in the extreme. The time for this ideal standard history to be written is now, while the country is still young enough to furnish incontrovertible documentary evidence. It is a challenge to the best historians of the Dominion. And the government could do worse than to sponsor a lucrative competition for the production of a new Canadian history that must be both accurate and attractive.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Soviets Announce New Basis For Farmers

Payment Made Only For Quality Of Work Performed

As a further detail in the system of reimbursing collecting farm labor according to individual merit, the people's commissariat for agriculture decreed that payment now shall be made only on the basis of quantity and quality of work performed.

The decree was another concrete result of the Soviet industrial policy and a departure from the doctrine "from each according to his capacity; to each according to his needs."

The system also was changed to compel farms to fulfill contracts to supply the government first. This was expected to stimulate the farmers to make the most of the harvest to obtain a larger share for themselves.

Coal To Newcastle

Business Man—"Well, if it isn't John Corcoran, the man I met up in Maine one rainy night six years ago at the Moose River Junction railway station."

Salesman (retreating to the door) —"Good-day, sir."

Business Man—"Aren't you going to try and sell me something?"

Salesman—"No. I sell memory courses."

Malden Lane, in New York City, got its name because it once followed the course of a small stream where Dutch girls of pioneer days washed clothes.

A statistician is a man who loves figures so well that when he has nothing else to do he looks for objects to put end to end just to see how far they will reach.

Soviet Russia Taking Canadian Engineers

Holds Out Attractive Offers To Scientists and Industrial Experts

With Soviet Russia enticing many of Canada's industrial experts and men of science she is obtaining ammunition with which to further her industrial war against Canadian products.

Recently, a chief engineer with 20 years' association with one of Canada's basic industries (a mineral industry producing 80 per cent of the world's output) left for Russia. There his 20 years' experience will be employed to help establish Russia on a competitive basis with Canada.

Russia's buying of Canadian and American brains to further her industrial program presents a problem which has yet to be solved. Seizing upon a time when many industrial plants in Canada are curtailing operations, Russia has been successful by attractive offers of remuneration, in augmenting its staff of technical advisers. Unfortunately there is no embargo on the emigration of these experts and any embargo on Russia's product into Canada avails but little in world markets.

To forestall the emigration of graduates from Canada's universities abroad and to assist in their homecoming the Technical Service Council has been formed and is doing great work in finding positions in Canada for Canadians. It is realized that a real loss is to be incurred if the cream of our rising generation seek employment abroad. While the council bends its efforts to retaining this man hood competition Russia in bidding for them makes the problem more involved. The solution lies in developing home opportunities.—Financial Post.

Flight Of Birds

Flocks Of Geese Known To Have Attained Altitude Of Five Miles

Some birds fly high.

A flock of gesse flying at an altitude of approximately five miles is reported by T. H. Harrison, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, England, in "Nature," the British Journal of Science.. This flock was included accidentally in a photograph of the sun, which made it possible for its altitude to be estimated.

Mt. Everest explorers, Mr. Harrison says, have reported birds—lammergeiers, curlews and choughs—higher than 20,000 feet. Birds have been noted from aeroplanes at an approximate altitude of 15,000 feet.

But the records of migrations at extreme heights are so few, Mr. Harrison says, that it must be concluded that the great bulk of bird travel takes place below 3,000 feet.—Regina Leader-Post.

Weed Control

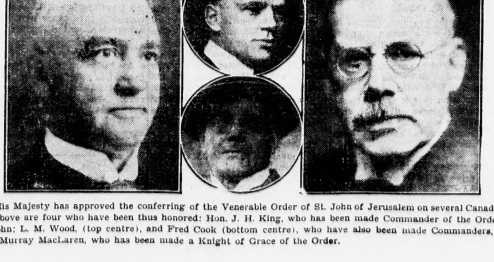
Use Of Commercial Fertilizers Found To Be Of Assistance

An interesting feature in connection with the use of commercial fertilizers when drilled in with grain crops is the fact that weeds are killed out by the heavy growth of the grain plants. Extensive tests in the growing of grains with fertilizer drilled in with the seed carried out by the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, Sask., show that not only do increased yields result from the use of phosphatic fertilizers, but damage from wireworms is lessened and the rapid plant growth which results literally smothers out weeds.

It is the book with the attractive binding that is most in demand in these days, says a publisher. Naturally, it is bound to sell.

Funny how prejudice will urge you to elect a man to manage public affairs whom you wouldn't hire to manage a small store.

CANADIANS HONORED BY ORDER OF ST. JOHN



His Majesty has approved the conferring of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem on several Canadians, and above are four who have been thus honored: Hon. J. H. King, who has been made Commander of the Order of St. John; L. M. Wood, (top centre), and Fred Cook (bottom centre), who have also been made Commanders, and Hon. Murray MacLaren, who has been made a Knight of Grace of the Order.

Some Astounding Figures

Show Why London, England, Is Called World's Greatest City

The census figures for Great Britain are now being compiled, and an announcement with regard to London, England, shows that it has a population of over 8,000,000. That relates to "Greater London," being the area within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan police, and this "Greater London" is more than a million larger than "Greater New York." The New York area is growing at a faster rate than London, but it will take a long time to make up that million.

The term London has several meanings. There is the City of London, the real old London which was in existence in Roman times, and now comprises an area of only 675 acres situated at the junction of the Strand and Fleet Street on the west, and Aldgate and Whitechapel Road in the east. By day this vast commercial and financial district has a population of about a million and a half, mostly office workers, and at night that City is left to the care of some 20,000 janitors.

There is the London postal area, which comprises 28 metropolitan boroughs, each of which is really a large city in itself, each self-governing, and with a population of around 5,000,000 spread over an area of 74,816 acres.

Then there is the "Greater London" referred to, stretching out to beautiful suburbs, and covering 443,424 acres. For a vast number of London's workers are able to travel well into the outskirts to live, owing to the magnificent system of tube railways, or subways, which are the fastest and cleanest in the world, trains running automatically during the rush hours at intervals of only forty-five seconds between them.

London's transportation systems provide astounding figures. There are 650 railway stations, 360 miles of street cars, thousands of doubledeck buses and thousands of taxicabs. Each year the local railways carry about 750,000,000 passengers, the street cars about 1,000,000,000, and the buses another 700,000,000.

London necessarily has a stupendous water supply, some of it being piped from as far away as Wales. It has thousands of acres of beautiful parks, and, despite the smoke which is the cause of the world's worst fogs in winter, it is one of the cleanest and healthiest cities in Britain. There is far more smoke in Manchester, Sheffield or Glasgow than there ever is in London.

There are 3,000 acres of water space in the docks, and the total trade of the port is about five billion dollars a year.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Prove Cynics Wrong

London's Official Statistics Show Marriage Not Always Misery

Cynics tells us that marriage is but another name for purgatory. It is a view which is popular today.

Anyone who shares it, however, should read London's official statistics for 1929 which have just been issued.

These reveal that of 37,000 London brides in that year, 2,500 were widows. And about half this undaunted band married widowers.

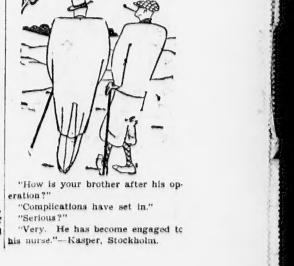
Evidently, then, unless memories are very short, marriage is not always such misery as the pessimists would have us believe. So carry on, Cupid!

Pianist For Ninety Years

Francesco Berger has created at least one record. He has been engaged in his profession of pianist for close on 90 years. He made his first public appearance when he was eight, and is teaching three days a week at the Guildhall School of Music, London, England, at 97. He and Mendelssohn studied under the same master.

Teacher—"Horace, why should we always pay our bills promptly?"

Bright Boy—"So we can charge some more next month."



"How is your brother after his operation?"

"Complications have set in."

"Serious?"

"Very. He has become engaged to his nurse."—Kasper, Stockholm.

Smith: "Aren't you having a holiday this summer?"

Brown: "I don't quite know. The family have decided to go on the instalment system—and I'm the final instalment."—The London Opinion, London, England.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Italy launched 484 building and road improvement projects in the last year.

Her Majesty Queen Mary has accepted from Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner, a gift of six north Atlantic sealskins.

Postage stamps may be affixed to cheques or receipts in place of excise stamps, it has been definitely announced by Dominion postal authorities.

The Chinese Ministry of Industries reports that the silk crop in several provinces has been a total failure and a shortage in raw silk may be expected.

The British Dental Association has accepted definitely an invitation to hold a joint convention in Toronto next summer with the Canadian and Ontario Dental Associations.

Some unknown Bedouin mine foreman, working for the ancient Egyptians, about 1,800 years before Christ, has been credited by Prof. Martin Sprengling, of the University of Chicago, with inventing the "a b c's."

Gerry Burk, Indian agent, suddenly stricken with an illness requiring an immediate serious operation, was was taken by airplane from Port Arthur to the Mayo clinic in Rochester, a distance of nearly 500 miles.

Cheques of five dollars and under are exempt from the stamp tax by an amendment to the War Revenue Act adopted in the House of Commons. The amendment was proposed by the Government.

The supplementary estimates tabled in the House of Commons contain an appropriation of $21,731 to provide for the construction of an ice-breaker for Hudson Strait. This latter item is a revote.

Hon. Patrick Burns, Canada's newest senator, has been introduced to his legislative duties in the Upper House, the sponsors being Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, and Hon. W. B. Willoughby, Government Leader in the Senate.

There is more copper in the United States 5-cent piece, commonly known as the nickel, than there is in the United States 1-cent piece, commonly called a penny.

The woman who drives from the back seat of a car is no worse than the man who cooks from the dining-room table.

No horse has won the Grand National Steeplechase of England more than twice and only six have achieved this distinction.

"Mother, I knew as soon as I came in that we had visitors."

"How did you know that?"

"Because you are using your company voice." — Sondagsnisse-Strix, Stockholm.

The Rail Zeppelin

Interest In Germany's New Propeller Coach Is Increasing

Experiments in Germany are proceeding with impressive success in the development of the "rail-zeppelin" invented and constructed by Dr. Francis Kruckenberg. At a recent test on the railroad between Hamburg and Berlin a propeller-driven coach made a trip over a 161-mile course in 1 hour 38 minutes exactly, according to schedule. Its average speed was 105 miles an hour and it attained at times a rate of 143 miles an hour, outdistancing the airplanes which accompanied it on its run. It is not because the rail-zeppelin proved to be so fast that this experiment is of significance, but because of the evidence it afforded of the interest which is being taken in this new means of locomotion by the German railways. The test was made on the main line between Berlin and Hamburg and all other traffic was temporarily diverted to the sidings in order to give the propeller coach a clear field. If the railroads can be convinced of the safety and economy of the rail-zeppelin as they have been convinced of its speed there may be developed a new rival to the airplane and the motor bus for fast transportation..

Islands Not Sunken Continent

Land Emerging In South Atlantic Merely Mountain Peaks

The "Lost Atlantis" theory of the origin of the tiny scrap of new land that has emerged near St. Paul's Rocks, in the middle of the South Atlantic, off the coast of Brazil, is scouted as utter nonsense by Dr. Henry Washington, volcanologist of the Carnegie Institution at Washington. Dr. Washington recently completed a critical study of rocks from the St. Paul group.

Scientists have a pretty good idea of the depth of the ocean over all its extent. Dr. Washington explained There is nothing to indicate a sunken continent but there is a most peculiar submarine ridge running down the length of the Atlantic, splitting the ocean into an eastern and a western half. It is like a great mountain range with only the highest peaks emerging as islands. These emerged peaks are familiar to us as the islands and island groups of the Azores, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha, St. Helena, Gough, Bouvet, and St. Paul's Rocks. The newly emerged islets, if they stay above the surface, will add another lower summit or two to the dry part of this sub-Atlantic mountain range.

Mineral May Be Exchanged For Wood

South Africa May Arrange This Trade With Canada

Great interest has been aroused in the Union of South Africa over reported proposals to exchange large quantities of South African manganese for quantities of Canadian timber. The extent to which the proposals are expected to develop is shown by the expectation that a special Canadian smelting works will be developed capable of supplying all the manganese requirements of the North American continent.

Motor crashes will occur so long as people drive as if it were nobody's business.

Put a little sugar into what you say and take a little salt with what you hear.

By Annette

336

A CHIC LITTLE SUIT

The dress with accompanying jacket remains a favourite. And this one has dual personality, for it is equally smart without its jacket.

The hip yoke ending in deep pointed outline at the front is very slimming. The inverted plaits in the lower skirt provide interesting flared fulness.

This little suit can be carried out in any of the soft crepe silks in plain or print and will serve for town or country.

Linen, shantung, thin woollens, cotton mesh and many rayons also suitable.

Style No. 336 may be had in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards of 35-inch material for dress with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting. Jacket takes 1¼ yards of 35-inch material.

Price of pattern 25 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No..... Size.....

.....

Name .....

.....

Town .....

British Industries Fair

Reservation Of a Canadian Section Has Been Made

It was announced by the Department of Trade and Commerce that reservation of a Canadian section at the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair next year has been made by the Canadian Exhibition Commission. The same space as was held this year has been secured, and is located in the heart of the show. Considerable attention has been attracted in past years to the Canadian Government exhibit, which is the only one of its kind from the overseas Dominions and Colonies.

World's Greatest Negro City

Close To Third Of a Million Coloured People In New York

New York, as a Negro city, the census figures confirm, is growing. The 73,061 Negroes who already made Harlem the capital of the Negro race in America back in 1920, had swelled to 224,670 in 1930, and the black tide had flowed west of Eighth Avenue and up to Washington Heights so that the Negro center now includes close to a third of a million sons and daughters of Africa—and of America. Harlem-in-Manhattan is the greatest Negro city in the world today and the greatest Negro city in history.

"Is that an eight or a twelve?" asked the admirer of Mr. Twitchell's new automobile.

"Both," replied Elmer. "Eight cylinders; twelve payments."

A fool can do more damage in a minute than a wise man can undo in six months.

Making Aeroplanes Safe

Slotted-Wing Device Prevents Nose Dive and Tail Spins

It was revealed recently that the famous Handley Page slotted-wing invention, a device that has gone far to rid heavier-than-air flight of the perils attendant on "stalling" or loss of flying speed, already stands to yield $2,500,000 from world rights sold and royalties paid and accruing.

F. Handley Page built his first aeroplane away back in 1909; a flimsy looking monoplane with heavily curved wings and swept back tips, its remains formed an interesting exhibit last year at the opening of his company's private aerodrome at Radlett. During the war his name became synonymous with the big bomber. Since the war he has been responsible for the building of various types of "heavy transport" war machines and smaller experimental types for the Royal Air Force, while on the civil side Handley Page activities have provided air liners for the Imperial Airways' fleet.

But, in spite of these achievements in aircraft building, his name is perhaps best known in association with the slotted wing, which enables an aeroplane wing to retain lift even when it is in a stalled attitude. The pilot thus keeps control of his machine and there is no danger of the deadly nose dive and spin after a "stall" which have caused death and injury to many flyers in the past.

A Strange Request

Blind Woman Wills Eyes To Scientists For Obersvation

A woman scientist, Miss Florence Buchanan, D.Sc., of Museum Road, Oxford, England, who suffered from failing eyesight and eventual blindness, directed in her will that her eyes should be saved for science. She stated that she wished her eyes to be removed as soon as possible after her death and preserved with a view to examination. She left $1,250 for this examination and for the publication of its results, and she also left her own account of the state of her eyes compiled from observations since 1922. She died last March and left property of the value of $58,645. Her wish as to the disposition of her eyes was carried out, according to Dr. William Collier, Consulting Physician to Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, and a former President of the British Medical Association.

In an interview Dr. Collier said: "It remains to be seen whether it will be possible to co-relate Miss Buchanan's own observations with the examination of her eyes. The work is being undertaken, but it will not be completed for two or three years."

Gold Dust From Seaweed

Scion Of Millionaire Family Claims Novel Process

Frank Jay Gould, scion of America's multi-millionaire family, having made money out of Pyrenees dairy herds, chocolate, print paper, real estate developments, hotels along the golden sands of the French Riviera and from the baccarat tables, has now turned to seaweed to further bolster his fortune.

Simple, unadulterated seaweed will be converted into gold dust, theoretically, by the Gould process.

The waters along the Brittany coast abound with seaweed called "goemon." This sea-wrack when burned and treated by a special process furnishes iodine. It can also be treated to make a very tasty cow-food. It can also become fertilizer. All those processes will be used by Gould in making his gold from seaweed.

Passed With Honors

Pupil Of Travelling School Successful In Entrance Exam.

Rene Thibault, youthful French-Canadian school pupil of Ramsay, Ont., has passed his entrance with honors. Rene, however, does not attend school as most boys and girls in Ontario do. He has received his education on one of the five school cars operated by the Ontario Government on railway lines in northern Ontario.

Rene is the first pupil attending the travelling school to pass the entrance. Five years ago, he could not speak a word of English.

Very Polite

A—"I asked my girl what she thought of me and she said she thought I'd be very attractive to mice. What on earth do you think she meant by it?"

B.—"It was just a polite way of saying that you are a piece of cheese."

"Kind lady, can you help a poor man that's been to the front?"

"No, I've nothing to give away, and I don't believe you've ever been to the front."

"I have, lady, but couldn't make you hear."

The ADVENTURES of CAPTAIN JIMMY and his Dog SCOTTIE

WHAT CAME BEFORE:—Captain Jimmy and his dog Scottie have many strange adventures while flying over China. After escaping from bandits and enemy soldiers they finally land their plane at the military base from which they started, and are greeted with an unexpected surprise.

After escaping from the enemy's soldiers, we pushed the plane to an altitude of several thousand feet, and headed straight for Shanghai.

It was still early in the morning when we sighted the familiar flying field, spread out like a small green handkerchief in the early sunlight. Heading the plane down in a wide spiral, we rolled to a stop outside the airdrome.

Then to our amazement a Lieutenant and a detachment of soldiers drove up and told us we were under arrest.

We were dumbfounded. "By who's orders are we under arrest?" I asked.

"General Lu's orders" replied the dapper little Chinese officer.

We were more surprised than ever. General Lu had been our friend and helper from the beginning of our trip. Now he had placed us under arrest.

"On what charge are we arrested?" I asked.

"Kidnapping Colonel Fong," responded the little officer.

We were bundled into an army truck and rushed through the streets with the siren screaming. In no time we arrived at the palace of General Lu.

General Lu welcomed me gravely, shaking hands with himself in Chinese fashion, and then dismissed the orderly. Then he unfolded a plan so amazing that I pinched myself to see if I was awake.

He had SOLD OUT—can you beat that? SOLD OUT—his office as a General. Someone had paid him a great stack of money to quit—and being a business man first, he had accepted. To you and I this would be treason—inexcusable—but to General Lu war was simply a business proposition. Why shouldn't one take a job as General,—and after making a success of it, sell out?

I must have looked shocked, which seemed to hurt his feelings, but he stifled his pride and continued with his plan. He wanted to leave China promptly, go to Japan,—and I was to fly over with him. He offered me a round sum of money, or practically anything I could ask within reason for the trip. The arrest was simply a bluff. If I said "Yes" all would be well.

In a flash it occurred to me that here was all the equipment and help we needed to try to find Lieutenant Stone's brother, now held captive by the notorious tain tribe. I accepted at once—with the understanding that Stone would first be found. From that moment, there wasn't a thing we could ask for that we didn't get immediately—from extra heavy canvas to phosphorous paint.

(To Be Continued.)

NOTE:—Any of our young readers writing to "Captain Jimmy," 210 Star Bldg., Toronto, will receive his signed photo free.

Favours Empire Lumber

London County Council, London, England, Looking Into Industry At Vancouver

E. M. Deuce, vice-chairman of the London County Council, London, England, and a former chairman of the Council's Housing Committee, arrived in Vancouver to make personal enquiry regarding the lumber industry there.

The London County Council, in connection with its scheme now well under way to build 125,000 houses in different parts of the city, recently adopted definitely a policy of preference for empire lumber and other building materials, price and quality being reasonably equal.

The purpose of Mr. Deuce's visit is to ascertain at first hand the extent to which Canadian lumber may be used and to make necessary arrangements so that the Canadian product will have a fair chance for its proper share of the business.

Wild Duck Hatch Affected

Drought Has Dried Up Lakes and Sloughs In Western Canada

Recent rains throughout the western provinces have come too late to alleviate the most serious crisis in the wild duck group in a generation, Hon. T. G. Murphy, Minister of Interior, says.

The lakes and sloughs where a great proportion of the continent's duck supply is raised, have been drying up since the fall of 1929, and the comparatively light rainfall of the past few weeks will do little to fill them up. The duck nesting season has about concluded in any case and ducks from eggs laid at this time of the year have little chance of survival.

Provincial game officers are working with the department in an effort to meet the crisis, made more serious by the onslaughts of hunters in the past few years.

The Ice Pole is the calculated centre of the Ice pack around the North Pole.

Fewer Airplane Accidents

Travel By Air Growing Safer As Knowledge Of Flying Increases

Despite the number of airplane accidents recorded in the papers — an airplane accident is always front page news—air travel is more than four times as safe today as it was three years ago.

This is not a guess or an opinion. It is the calculation of the hazard of airplane travel as announced by the committee on aviation of the Actuial Society of America. It was arrived at after full reports on every airplane accident on the continent in the years 1928 and 1930.

In 1928 the chance of death on airplanes on scheduled flights was 1 in 4,000; in the year 1930 the risk of death had been reduced to 1 in 17,000.

This great reduction in flying risk is attributed to the close supervision now exercised by the authorities over flying as well as by the improved excellence of aircraft and engines. — Regina Star.

Old Oak Destroyed By Fire

Six-Hundred-Year-Old Tree Victim Of Picnicker's Carelessness

One of the splendid old oaks in Windsor Great Park, was destroyed by fire recently and while it was burning it attracted the notice of the king and queen who were motoring through the park at the time. Their car was stopped a few minutes while their majesties watched the progress of the flames, and the king inquired the cause of the fire. He was told that it probably was due to picnickers setting fire to rubbish in the cause of tidiness, and he expressed regret that such a fine old tree should perish in such a way. This particular oak was 600 years old and stood near Queen Anne's Gate on the main Windsor-to-Ascot road. There are now only a few of these fine old trees remaining in the lower portion of the park.

Experts can tell how hot a flame is with surprising exactness by noting the deepness or paleness of the colour.

BONZO - - - By Studdy

THE DUSTY HIGHWAY

— BY —

CHRISTINE WHITING PARMENTER

CHAPTER XXV.

The tropic night descends with amazing swiftness. Nick glanced at his watch and knew that in a half hour he could light his fire. Yet in less time, the approaching boat might change her course. In fact, as his eager eyes searched the horizon, it seemed to him that she had already turned away. Despair swept over him even as he brought more branches, and still more. If his fire were big enough it would attract attention anyway. Someone on board would see it, and a sight so unaccustomed would bring help.

The brush pile was now higher than his head, but he worked frenziedly, bringing anything he could lay hands on and piling it nearby, ready to throw onto the blaze. He longed for assistance, but could not make up his mind to go for help. Time was too precious, for when night fell he could no longer gather fuel. He stopped only long enough to snatch glances at the distant smoke, and knew for a certainty that the boat was headed north. The knowledge maddened him; but darkness would come soon, and surely no ship would pass that signal of distress. When at last knowing that night was not far off, he stooped to start the blaze, his hands were shaking.

Back at the camp Nick's companions began to look anxiously for his return. Early suppers were a necessity since they must be over before dark; but the meal passed and he did not come.

"Does anyone know what direction he took?" asked Myer uneasily.

"He was going to make one of his brush piles out on that point to the south," said Angela. "He begged me to go with him, but it was too hot for such a tramp."

The captain rose, hallooed, listened intently, and returned to the camp fire, over which they had been toasting bacon.

"The boy ought to know enough to get back on time. It's no easy job finding your way in the dark, though if he keeps close to the shore he won't get lost. But he must be hungry. Maybe he's broken a leg or something. He shouldn't have gone alone. Give me some hardtack and I'll take a look for him. I'll carry a flashlight."

"I'll go with you," said Myer, springing up. "I dare say we'll meet him on on the way back, but if anything's happened two of us will be more help than one. See here! That's a fire! He wouldn't be lighting a fire unless he wanted assistance. Perhaps some of the men better come along."

"Look!" cried Angela, who had risen.

There was no doubt that Nick's fire was burning. In another moment it leaped to the sky. Filled with a vague excitement, unmindful of the approaching dark, they all started in that direction. Myer paused only to call over his shoulder: "Better not come, Amy. It's a good distance off, that point of land."

"But I can't stay alone with Marjorie," she answered, though he had already turned away and was striding along beside the captain.

A sense of agitation grew upon them as they hurried on.

"Either he's hurt," said the captain, "or he's seen a ship. It's possible, you know, that someone's looking for us. . We talked with Key West only twenty-four hours before the storm, and these islands would be our only refuge. That's been my reason for delaying the start in the small boat. I wanted to give your friends a chance to find us. It will be a wonderful escape if we're picked up as soon as this. I've been worrying about water—spent all this afternoon trying to locate the best place to dig."

Myer did not speak. Owing to the reduced rations of camp life he had lost some of his flesh, but was still too heavy to walk rapidly with any comfort. Their way led through a grove of palms that hid the sea, and he was possessed of an overwhelming desire to see the water. When they at last reached a clearing, they stood spellbound. Nick's bonfire threw a weird light over the scene. The palms stood out in jet black bas relief against the glow; while in the distance, unmistakable across the waste of waters, still far away, but steadily creeping nearer, gleamed the lights of a ship!

The captain's lips moved silently. Myer was breathing hard. Then pandemonium broke loose. The rest of the party was upon them, cheering, gesticulating, chattering; answering Nick's wave of triumph with joyous shouts before, of one accord, they started in the direction of the fire.

Once there, however, their visible excitement dropped away. An awed silence fell upon them—a sense of thanksgiving too deep for words.

The night was balmy. Soft winds stirred the tree-tops as one by one the stars appeared to light the sky. There was no longer any need to feed the blaze. Throwing on a last armful Nick sank down wearily, conscious for the first time of hunger, and the fatigue that his work had brought. Nobody spoke; but Angela, moving nearer, slipped her hand in his. Nick gripped it hard. He did not even know whose hand it was. In the tension of that last hour he had forgotten everything, save that he must send out that signal across the miles.

Had Angela not spoken he might have clasped her hand indefinitely. Her words, chosen with discriminating care, came to him harshly; a blow that brought back the memory of what he had learned that afternoon. She said, and because of the crackling fire no one heard save Nick:

"Nick—dear friend—are you glad that our exile is over? Have you no shadow of regret for the days we might have had on this beautiful island?"

Nick looked at her. The fingers that clasped her hand relaxed. She was conscious of a stiffening on his part, and wondered, in a sort of panic, if after all her experience with men, she had used the wrong tactics now. Nick had arisen without answering, and Angela arose, too. She would have stood beside him had he not crossed to the other side of the fire and joined the captain. The ship was very near, and Myer turned to throw more faggots to the blaze.

"They won't come in much closer," said the captain quietly. "They'll lower a boat. A lifeboat can land here safe enough. They'll have to lie by till the morning and take us off. Lucky, my boy, you came this way today. We're so off the line of travel that it might have been months before anything came so near again. I've an idea it's someone hunting us. Hello! They're signalling!"

When some twenty minutes later the lifeboat made her successful landing, James Halliday was the first to step ashore. It was the captain who gave him a welcoming hand, followed by George Myer, who stood close by in an effort to lend aid.

"Halliday! You!" he exclaimed, as a sudden flare of firelight brightened the scene.

Halliday drew a quick breath of relief.

"All safe?" he asked.

"Every man of us." Myer was gripping his hand in a clasp that hurt as he added joyously: "Here's your own special property right behind you, man!"

Angela moved forward uncertainly. Her face was almost colorless, but she looked very beautiful as the firelight fell across her hair. Halliday took her hand, holding it close and tenderly; but his gaze swept round the waiting group until it fell on Nick. He said then, as if it were a message for which all else must wait:

"Hastings, I've brought you a letter from your wife."

CHAPTER XVI.

It was early the next morning that Gay, coming down to breakfast, saw a boy on a bicycle turn in at the gate. Although he wore no uniform, she knew him for Benny Slocomb, who in vacation time acted as "handy boy" around the station. Carrying telegrams was one of his chief sources of income; and as he propped his wheel against the fence, removed his cap and took therefrom a yellow envelope, Gay's heart seemed to stand still.

Ever since Halliday's departure she had been schooling herself for just this minute. Indeed, beneath a silver card-tray on the hall stand, lay the ten cent piece that was Benny's reward for delivering the telegram. For Gay knew that she would not dare open it in the boy's presence, and that each second she waited would seem an eternity. There must be no hunt for the necessary bit of silver. It would be hard enough even to sign the book. She would sit down before she read the message, because, since the day she fainted, a fear had been upon her that at a shock of any kind, the same thing might occur again, and she must not fail.

Now, because she met Benny at the door, he did not ring the bell; and Uncle Sim, who was in the garden for his morning stroll, had not seen the boy arrive. Gay forced a tremulous smile; signed her name; handed Benny his reward; smiled again at his thanks, and clutching the telegram in hands that were already shaking, went into the living-room and sank down weakly on the davenport.

For a moment she closed her eyes. She had not glanced at the address on the envelope because she dared not. All that month she had told herself: "I shall know when I see the envelope. If it's addressed to me the news will be good. If it comes to Uncle Sim it will be because there is something that must be told me gently." Now, opening her eyes slowly, she lifted the message from her knees, and a terrible cry escaped her lips.

It was addressed to Simeon!

For a second time Gay lost consciousness.

(To Be Continued.)

"Excursion" Means One Day Trip

According To Ruling Of Traffic Commissioners, Yorkshire, England

An "excursion" is a day trip—not a trip extending into two days or more—according to a recent ruling of the Yorkshire Traffic Commissioners, the first ruling of the kind in this country. An "excursion" is neither defined nor even mentioned in the Road Traffic Act, hence the traffic commissioners' decision is of more than ordinary interest. The commissioners' decision as to the meaning of an excursion is as follows: "A journey to and from a specified destination, to be completed in one day at an inclusive fare." In other words, a day trip.

A Costly Village

England's most costly "village" is a community of 24 houses within the walls of Windsor Castle, many of them having been built in the fourteenth century for the use of the dean and canons of St. George's Chapel.

The following is a reply sent to a business house in response to a request for money.

Dear Sir: In answer to your letter —You know money talks, and as I have no money, I can't say anything.

The African dik-dik is a very small antelope.

Concentration Of Population

Larger Cities In Canada At the Expense Of Rural Communities

Montreal now houses over a million people. And it is locally claimed that a city of 2,000,000 looms in the not distant future. Probably this is true, but is it something to rejoice over? A few large cities in Canada have grown much faster than their natural increase or the rest of the country. Canada is not unique in this respect; in the United States and even in Australia, a country much younger than Canada, the drift to the larger centres of population is equally pronounced. In Great Britain it long ago reached a point at which the bulk of the population lived on imported foodstuffs. In Ontario and Quebec the rural population is not only declining relatively but absolutely. Many towns and villages are smaller than they were half a century ago because of the decline or local industries and the concentration of manufacturing in the cities. Perhaps these tendencies are inevitable under our modern system, with its increasing use of machinery, the growth of mass production and rising tariffs, but it is by no means certain that from the human point of view it is wholly desirable. What will it profit the people of Quebec if Montreal becomes a city of 2,000,000 and there are fewer people on the soil?—London Free Press.

Science Progressing In Fight Against Disease

Professor's Discovery Believed Greatest Since Those Of Pasteur

Dr. Arthur K. Kendall, professor of bacteriology at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., in a lecture announced the discovery of what his colleagues termed the most important victory in the isolation of bacteria since the discoveries of Pasteur.

Addressing a gathering of scientists, physicians and educators, Dr. Kendall said his finding opened the way to determine the exact source of certain diseases heretofore shrouded in mystery.

These diseases, colleagues at Northwestern said, included influenza, infantile paralysis, rheumatism and sleeping sickness.

While Dr. Kendall's experiments so far have been limited, he summarized that a majority, if not all, of known bacteria can be subjected to his new method of isolation.

In commenting on the bacteriologist's discovery, Dr. Edward C. Rosenow, head of the department at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., said "New fundamental facts have been learned about the unsolved problems of medical science."

Dr. Kendall, 54 years old, has been on the Northwestern staff since 1910.

Room For Empire Trade

Figures Show Buying Within Empire Could Be Increased

In discussing the question of intra-Imperial trade the other day at Slough, Lord Beaverbrook pointed out that the Empire buys annually $11,000,000,000 worth of goods, and of that total only $4,500,000,000 worth is bought from our own people. These figures bring home to us the fact that there is a great deal of room for more business between the different parts of the Empire. The more business that we can divert from foreign countries to our own people in various parts of the world, the more prosperous and contented will all the peoples under the Union Jack become.

Works In Reverse

Captain Reports Whirlpool In Atlantic Which Spins Outward

A reverse whirlpool in the ocean, 150 miles eastward of Cape Cod, so strong that it repels a ship, was described by Captain William B. Parker, of the Hydrographer, one of four United States coast and geodetic survey vessels engaged in the first complete charting of Georges Banks.

The whirlpool was reported as spinning outward, instead of towards its centre. He said he had made attempts to force the Hydrographer through it, but the force of the water immediately threw the vessel off its course.

Teacher—What happened in 1483?

Pupil—Luther was born.

Teacher—Quite right. And what happened in 1487?

Pupil (after a long pause)—Luther was four years old.

A campaign is being launched to make Canada more beautiful and we should remember that the most beautiful parts of Canada right now are the areas that man has left alone.

The worker bee has 6,400 eyes and the drone 13,800. The latter needs more of course to dodge work.

Speeds Up Photography

Japanese Camera Takes Sixty Thousand Pictures a Second

When Baron Shiba, a Japanese engineer, announced not long ago a camera that could take 40,500 pictures in a second, many believed that the limit in high-speed photography had been reached. Now, however, the Japanese have beaten their own record, for the Institute of Aeronautical Research at Tokyo, Japan, has installed an amazing instrument named the "pancake camera" that can take as many as 60,000 photographs in a single second's time. In the new camera, the film is mounted on the inner rim of a huge disc—hence the name "pancake"—and spins past a many-sided mirror. As each face of the mirror flashes into line a picture is imprinted on the film. The camera will be used to film the movements of air at high speed around models of airplane wings and struts. So fast is this photography that the movements of sound waves which travel at twelve miles per minute, and even the flight of bullets will be easy for it to record. In this age of speed records, when each is broken almost before it is registered, it is a comfort sometimes to reflect that the tides of the sea still move at the old rate and the earth itself seems content to travel at more or less the same speed as it did in the days of Noah.

THE RHYMING OPTIMIST

—By Aline Michaelis—

BREAD

All men are never
Parched by one thirst.
Nor by one hunger
Are all men curst.

Bright gold allures one,
Beckoning still
When Age has touched him
With fingers chill.

And some go seeking
The fierce, swift fire,
The flame-bright presence
Of sweet desire.

One must have power
To sway far lives;
On faith's dear promise
Another thrives.

Not by one substance
Are all men fed—
To some who hunger
Beauty is bread.

Finds Old Bible

Texas Woman Claims It Is Over Three Centuries Old

An edition of the Bible 333 years old, and believed never to have been recorded, has been found at Wheeler, Texas, by Mrs. E. A. Holt, she asserted.

The volume measures 9 inches by 6 inches and is 3¼ inches thick. It is bound in heavy brown leather frayed with age.

Mrs. Holt said her father purchased the volume in 1830 for $50. Notations in the book date back as far as 1738.

New Bridge Across Thames

Proposed To Erect Bridge At Charing Cross At Cost Of $62,500,000

The London County Council, London, England, has resolved to build a new road bridge over the River Thames at Charing Cross, at a cost of $62,500,000, on condition the government contributes 75 per cent. of the cost.

The scheme includes transference of the present Charing Cross Station, one of the key positions for passenger traffic to and from the continent, to the other side of the river. The western end of the Strand incidentally will be altered beyond recognition from its present self.

A new United States vessel designed for use in the region of the Panama is especially equipped to rescue airplanes in trouble at sea.

Little Helps For This Week

"See that ye love one another with a pure heart fervently."—1 Peter 1, 22.

Go cleanse thy heart, and fill
Thy soul with love and goodness.
This is thy task on earth;
This is thy eager manhood's proudest goal,
To cast all meanness and world-worship forth,
And thus exalt thy soul.
—Robert Nicoll.

We are here to educate our own hearts by deeds of love, and to be the instruments of blessing to our brother men. There are two ways in which this is to be done,—by guarding them from danger, and by soothing them in their rough path by kindly sympathies; the two things which the Apostles were asked to do for Christ. And it is an encouraging thought, that he who cannot do the one has at least the other in his power. If he cannot protect, he can sympathize. Let the weakest, the humblest, remember that in his daily course he can shed around him almost a heaven. Kindly words, sympathizing attentions, watchfulness against wounding men's sensitiveness,—these cost very little, but they are priceless in their value.—Frederick W. Robertson.

Twenty-Nine Year Journey

Crab Specially Marked Arrives At Port Said From Red Sea

A crab has crawled through the Suez Canal from the Red Sea—roughly 101 miles—in 29 years, an average speed of about 22 inches an hour. This fact is revealed by Professor Gruvell, of the Paris Zoo, France, who, in collaboration with scientists from Cambridge University, has been studying the movements of sea-fish and crustaceans between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. The crab in question, whose scientific name is Neptunus Petangines, is one of a number of his family specially marked 29 years ago in the Red Sea, and he has now arrived, with his identity disc still on him, at Port Said.

Mink Breeders' Association

Prince Edward Island Organization First Of Its Kind In Canada

At the second annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Mink Breeders' Association, the secretary's report pointed out that the organization was the first of its kind to be formed in Canada and has been able to meet all liabilities and show a credit balance. Numerous enquiries from Europe have been received in regard to Island mink, he said, adding that the breeding of mink is only in its infancy but that much may be expected from persistent attention.

A Curious Craft

Many a strange "bird" took part in the recent Royal Air Force Pageant at Hendon, England, a magnificent aerial demonstration that revealed Great Britain's strength in the air in a striking manner. This curious craft is a tailless Pterodacty Mark IV, matching its appearance is sufficient excuse for its prehistoric name.

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S. S. Sexton A. Hankin
Proprietors

Thursday, Aug. 20th, 1931

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. H. Dosch, August 12, a son.

D. McEachern left by car on a trip to Sylvan Lake, this morning.

Mrs. Willys, of Dauphin, Man is visiting her daughter, Mrs Elmer Wagar.

Mrs. N. Spence, and baby son, are the guests of the former's mother, Mrs. E. S. Sexton.

C. Jarboe has bought a num- of the crops from farmers in the Social Plains district for feed for his sheep.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Balewicz and family, of Dunmore, were visitors in town over Sunday, of Mr. and Mrs. F. Pawlak.

Const. and Mrs. Cameron and family, and Mrs. Rae and daughter, left on Sunday by car for Staveley, Alta.

Hospital Sewing Meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. W. Crocker on Tuesday, August 25, at 3 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Herb Demorest and family, returned last week from a holiday vacation in Yellowstone National Park.

Mr. and Mrs. A. York, left by car on Tuesday for Cluny, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. S. Weir and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bowers, and Miss M. Peers, of Calgary, were the guests over Sunday, of Mr and Mrs. E H Fountain. Mr. Fountain, who is still in very poor health, returned recently from Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Hayes, of Tisdale, Sask., announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian Laura, of Calgary, to Stanley Bramley, of Montreal. The marriage will take place early in September.—Mail Bassano.

The two worst stretches of road from here to Calgary are from Empress to Buffalo and a few miles of ploughed-up sand at Patricia. These bad spots remedied undoubtedly there would be increased travel over the highway.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Duff, made a trip by car into the Lloydmidster country, last week.

A subscriber once received a dun through the post office, and it made him mad. He went to see the editor about it, and the editor showed him a few duns of his own—one for paper, one for type, one for fuel and several others. "Now," said the editor, "I didn't get mad when these came because I knew that all I had to do was to ask several reliable gentleman like you to come and help me out, and then I could settle all of them." The subscriber was a gentleman at heart. Saw how it was, relented, paid up, and renewed for another year.—Ex.

Preserving Tomato---cont.

for small bottles while sealers should receive 4 to 5 minutes.

Flavourings.—The juice considered to this point is pure tomato suitable for feeding to babies instead of orange juice. If it is to be used by adults as a before breakfast drink, it is improved by the addition of salt and sugar at the rate of a level teaspoonful of both to each gallon of juice If cocktails for dinner are desired, small amounts of mild spices, such as cloves, allspice, cinnamon and red pepper, may be added in addition to salt and sugar. These help to emphasize the tomato flavor which should still be dominant after the blending is finished.—(Experimental Farm Note).

We are informed that Premier Bennett gave a sympathetic hearing to the plea for a bridge across the S. Saskatchewan river at the ferry site when approached by Dr. Gersbaw on the subject as a measure of relief. This was during the Premier's visit in Medicine Hat, a few days ago. The next question is will the Province be as interested in what is an urgent need for the East side of the Province or pass it over to further benefit of the western highways. Both Saskatchewan and Alberta municipalities clear along the border line have endorsed the resolution to make the 4th meridian a main highway. This proposed bridge is a necessary link in such a scheme. Relief work is an urgent need through these constituencies, and it is nothing else but a reasonable plea of this people for such work to be undertaken.

Here and There

"What could we farmers hope to accomplish without our railways?" asked a Kentucky agriculturist recently. He added that no agency had contributed more to the prosperity of the farmer than the railways.

"I have never yet found any place where the salmon fishing could compare with New Brunswick," said Arthur Train, well known novelist, speaking at a camp dinner given in his honor recently by the New Brunswick Tourist Travel Bureau.

Encouragement came to western Canada's farmers and agriculturists with the return to normal temperatures and varying rainfall of mid-July. In the drought areas of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and to a less extent in Alberta very great benefit has been felt.

Authentic rainbow trout weighing 7½ lbs. were taken recently in the French River six miles below the bungalow camp, the first ever caught there according to the oldest guide. It was caught by E. A. Farintosh, of New York, a yearly guest at the camp.

Since the split up of Canadian Pacific Railway common stock into four for one, this issue has taken on great popularity with the general run of investors. Between September and June 1931, the number of these increased from 21,186 to 34,872, an increase of 13,686.

Over 250 members from Rameses Temple, Toronto, went to Cleveland recently by Canadian Pacific special to attend the annual conclave and imperial council of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. This conclave was held last year in Toronto.

Health Service

OF THE

Canadian Medical Association

Edited by

GRANT FLEMING, M.D. — ASSOCIATE SECRETARY

Vitamins

Whatever is new, naturally attracts a great deal of attention, and that is one reason why you hear so much about vitamins. That is not, however, the reason for this article. It is because vitamins are of importance to the health and well-being of each and everyone of us that it is necessary for our own good that we be informed concerning them.

For many years it has been known that our foods contain fats, carbohydrates and minerals. It was generally understood that the value of diet depended entirely upon the quantity and quality of these ingredients. These substances are just as important as they ever were, and if our bodies are to be kept well nourished they must receive a sufficient supply of them.

During recent years, however, it has been discovered that there is something else needed to complete the diet. There are other constituents of foods which must also be present in sufficient quantity if the body is to be kept strong and healthy. These newer substances are called vitamins From all that is written about vitamins, it might be supposed that a great deal is known about them, whereas the truth is that we know comparatively little. What we do know is not only interesting but it is sufficient to make it perfectly clear that the growth of the body and the keeping of the body in a state of health demand vitamins.

There are several different vitamins. If they are not present in the food consumed then such diseases as scurvy and rickets develop. They are called deficiency diseases as they occur when the diet is deficient in vitamins. If the vitamins are only partially lacking, while the deficiency diseases do not occur, proper growth and development do not take place; the body is not healthy and it more readily falls a victim to infection.

The vitamins are present in many foods but in varying amounts. The average person can rely upon milk and dairy products, eggs, green leafy vegetables, fresh fruits, tomatoes, (raw or canned) the whole grain cereals to supply him with all the vitamins he requires.

A sufficiency of vitamins is a matter of real importance. It is fortunate that, if the mentioned foods are used regularly and freely in the diet, one does not need to worry about the question of vitamins.

From what has been said it is evident that the person who lives chiefly on sweets and starchy foods is almost sure to suffer. This does not mean that sweets and starches are harmful—indeed they are not. They should be used, but not to the exclusion of other foods. Eat a wide variety of foods is safe advice to follow.